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WEST POINT AND ITS GRADUATES.

WE happened to take up, the other day, General CULLUM's "Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point." There are, perhaps, not many who would take much pleasure in turning over the somewhat dingy leaves of this old catalogue, but we confess that it enabled us to while away a leisure half hour quite agreeably and profitably. The long roll of names, which the Nation will cherish in her memory, called up a host of associations connected with the history of the late and of the Mexican war. Many were of men who have never been prominently before the public, but there are not a few which America and the world will "not willingly let die."

Aside from this, it occurred to us that it might be profitable to search through the roll and see how far the positions gained at West Point were maintained in after life. We know that a similar search through college catalogues would show a large number of instances where the recipients of the highest academic honors failed in the race against those whose names stood low on the lists. Would this prove true to an equal extent with West Point? Commencing with the class of 1820, let us see what the result will be.

About the only name in this class with which the public are now familiar is that of JOHN H. WINDER, who stood number eleven in a class of thirty. His infamous record during the war shows that he did not improve after graduation. In the next class we find no name worth mentioning here. In the class of 1822, J. K. F. MANSFIELD was second. He measurably maintained his prominence as an Engineer officer during a long and honorable career. Numbers twenty-five and twenty-six in his class were filled by DAVID HUNTER and GEORGE A. MCCALL. The first honors of the class of 1823 were borne away by ALFRED MORDECAI, who, up to the beginning of the late war, held a prominent position in the Engineer Corps. LORENZO THOMAS—late Adjutant-General of the Army—ranked sixteen files below him. DENNIS H. MAHAN—since better known as Professor MAHAN—stood number one in the succeeding class. DIXON H. MILES was the twenty-seventh man in the same class, and kept his rear position well. In the class of 1825 ALEXANDER T. BACHE took the highest honors, and—in a long career of scientific usefulness—has held his own. BENJAMIN HUGER, of South Carolina, was number eight, and made an efficient officer in the Confederate army. ROBERT ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter fame, was number fifteen, and CHARLES F. SMITH—once called "Paducah" SMITH, but regarded by many old officers as the most accomplished soldier in the Army—was four files below.

As the "first men" seem to have run to scientific pursuits, it is not strange that WM. H. C. BARTLETT—the first graduate of the class of 1826—has followed the example of MAHAN and BACHE. T. JEFFERSON GRAM—one of the highest of our Engineer officers—stood number four in the same class, while ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON—in whom the South lost their best field general—was number eight. SILAS CASEY—"Tactics" CASEY—and S. P. HEINTZELMAN were also in this class. In the class of 1827 NAPOLEON B. BUFORD—in whom we lost one of our best cavalry leaders—was number six; and LEONIDAS POLK number eight. ALBERT E. CHURCH—another scientific

"first man"—carried off the highest honors of the class of 1828. Number twenty-three in this class was a young man, who has since obtained an unenviable notoriety as "President" DAVIS, of the late Confederacy. The second name on the roll of the class of 1829 was that of ROBERT E. LEE, in whose class JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON stood number thirteen; O. M. MITCHELL, fifteen; EDWIN R. LONG, thirty-nine, and BENJAMIN W. BRICE—now Paymaster-General—forty. The first name of note in the class of 1830 is that of WILLIAM N. PENDLETON—a prominent general in LEE's army—who was number five. JOHN B. MAGRUDER was eleven files below him, and sank a good many more after graduation. HENRY CLAY, Jr.—the gifted, gallant and favorite son of old "HARRY of the West," killed in Mexico—was the second man of the class of 1831. SAMUEL R. CURTIS—of Pea Ridge fame—was number twenty-seven in this class. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS, number thirteen, and WM. H. EMORY, number fourteen. BENJAMIN S. EWELL—"Stonewall" JACKSON's right arm—was number three in the class of 1832. In this class ERASMUS D. KEYES was number ten, and RANDOLPH B. MARCY twenty-nine.

In the class of 1833 JONATHAN G. BARNARD was number two—and has kept his position among the first ranks of the scientific graduates. GEORGE W. CULLUM—likewise a distinguished Engineer officer—was just below. JOHN H. MARTINDALE stood number three in the class of 1835. In his class GEORGE MEADE stood number nineteen. The last commander of the Army of the Potomac has made a considerable advance in his relative position since then. In the class of 1836 MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS stood number five. Below him were THOMAS W. SHERMAN ("Port Royal"), number eighteen, and JOHN W. PHELPS ("Proclamation" PHELPS), number twenty-four. HENRY W. BENHAM led the class of 1837. After him on the list were BRAXTON BRAGG, number five; EDWARD D. TOWNSEND (Adjutant-General of the Army), number sixteen; JUBAL A. EARLY ("Apple-Jack" EARLY), number eighteen; B. H. HILL, number twenty-one; WILLIAM H. FRENCH, number twenty-two; JOHN SEDGWICK, number twenty-four; JOHN C. PEMBERTON, number twenty-seven; JOSEPH HOOKER, number twenty-nine; and WM. H. T. WALKER (first Confederate Secretary of War), forty-six. The talent of that class was certainly not monopolized by its "first men."

In the class of 1838 the second name is that of P. G. T. BEAUREGARD. Number seventeen was WM. F. BARRY, McCLELLAN's and SHERMAN's able Chief of Artillery. Below them were, IRVIN McDOWELL, number twenty-three; WILLIAM J. HARDEE, number twenty-six; ROBERT S. GRANGER, number twenty-eight, and ANDREW J. SMITH, number thirty-six. At the head of the class of 1839 was ISAAC J. STEVENS, since known as Governor and as General STEVENS, whose early loss during the war ended untimely a career which would have been a brilliant one. HENRY W. HALLECK stood, in this class, number three; JAMES B. RICKETTS, number sixteen; EDWARD O. C. ORD, seventeen; HENRY J. HUNT, nineteen, and EDWARD R. S. CANBY, thirty.

In the class of 1840 WILLIAM T. SHERMAN stood number six. Below him were, GEORGE H. THOMAS, number twelve; RICHARD S. EWELL, thirteen; GEO. W. GETTY, fifteen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT was number two in the class of 1841. Below him were, AMIEL W. WHIPPLE, number five; NATHANIEL LYON, number eleven; SCHUYLER HAMILTON, number twenty-

four; JAMES TOTTEN, number twenty-five; JOHN F. REYNOLDS, number twenty-six; DON CARLOS BUELL, number thirty-two; ALFRED SULLY, number thirty-five, and WM. F. H. BROOKS, number forty-six. In the class of 1854 HENRY L. EUSTIS, since better known as Professor EUSTIS, of Harvard University, heads the list. Below him were JOHN NEWTON, number two; GEORGE W. RAINS, number three; WM. S. ROSECRANS, number five; GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, number eight; MANSFIELD LOVELL, number nine; JOHN POPE, number seventeen; ABNER DOUBLEDAY, number twenty-four; RICHARD H. ANDERSON, one of LEE's lieutenants, number forty; LAFAYETTE MCLAWS, number forty-eight; EARL VAN DORN, number fifty-two, and JAMES LONGSTREET, number fifty-four. It will be seen that three noted Confederate commanders—the last one of the most efficient—were at the foot of this class.

In the class of 1843, WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN heads the list. Below him were ISAAC F. QUINBY, number six; JOHN J. PECK, number eight; JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, number ten; CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR, number sixteen; ULYSSES S. GRANT, number twenty-one; FREDERICK STEELE, number thirty, and RUFUS INGALLS, number thirty-two. In the class of 1844, ALFRED PLEASANTON was number seven, and below him were SIMON B. BUCKNER, number eleven; WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, number eighteen, and ALEXANDER HAYS, number twenty. In the class of 1845, WILLIAM F. SMITH ("Baldy" SMITH), was number four. Below him were THOMAS J. WOOD, number five; CHARLES P. STONE, number seven; HENRY COPPEE, number eleven; JOHN P. HATCH, number seventeen; GORDON GRANGER, number thirty-five; HENRY B. CLITZ, number thirty-six, and DAVID A. RUSSELL, number thirty-eight. In the class of 1846, GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN was number two. Below him were JOHN G. FOSTER, number four; JESSE L. RENO, number eight; DARIUS N. COUCH, number thirteen; THOMAS J. JACKSON ("Stonewall"), number seventeen; GEORGE STONEMAN, number thirty-two; DABNEY H. MAURY, number thirty-seven; GEORGE H. GORDON, number forty-three, and GEORGE E. PICKETT, number fifty-nine.

In the class of 1847, ORLANDO B. WILLCOX was number eight. Below him were JAMES B. FRY, number fourteen; AMBROSE P. HILL, Jr., number fifteen; AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, number eighteen; RICHARD H. LONG, number nineteen; ROMEYN B. AYRES, number twenty-two; CHARLES GRIFFIN, number twenty-three, and HENRY M. BLACK, twenty-four. In the class of 1849, QUINCY A. GILLMORE was first. Below him were JOHN G. PARKE, number two, and RUFUS SAXTON, Jr., eighteen.

We have not now the space for giving such reflections as a study of the above list is calculated to inspire. We give them as interesting statistics in the history of the Army and of West Point. We will merely say that the "first men" of the various classes have generally maintained their positions for scientific and engineering ability, while some of the most famous and successful of the generals on each side of the late contest came from among those pretty well down on the class lists. The fact that youthful imprudences at West Point go far to offset the finest scholarship and soldierly accomplishment explains this fact to a great degree. We have not pretended to mention all the names of graduates, within the dates above specified, who have been especially distinguished. We have merely made a selection, sufficiently thorough to answer the purpose of this article.

THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS No. 183, from the War Department, publishes the proceedings of a General Court-Martial in the case of Captain D. R. HUNT, Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, who was tried before a General Court-Martial, convened at Charleston, S. C. Captain HUNT was charged first with "Malfeasance in office." The first specification to this charge sets forth that Captain D. R. HUNT, Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, while on duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster, post of Charleston, S. C., did demand of RALPH TREMBLY, jr., of the firm of FREEMAN, PUNDT & Co., that the said firm should pay him, Captain D. R. HUNT, Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, the sum of 10 per cent. of the amount of certain vouchers of the said firm of FREEMAN, PUNDT & Co., for repairing Government vessels, as a consideration to him for signing the certificates attached to said vouchers. All this at Charleston, S. C., on or about the 19th day of May, 1866. The second specification is in substance as follows: That Captain D. R. HUNT, Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, while on duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster, post of Charleston, S. C., did accept from the firm of FREEMAN, PUNDT & Co., of Charleston, S. C., in consideration of his signing the certificates attached to certain vouchers presented by said firm for repairing Government vessels, a proposition, made by a member of said firm, that the said firm of FREEMAN, PUNDT & Co., should assume and pay a debt of his, the said Captain D. R. HUNT, Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, due HENRY HAGENS, late Lieutenant Fifty-fourth New York Veteran Volunteers, amounting to \$387 65, and did then, and not before, sign said certificates and deliver them to said firm. The third specification states: That he, Captain D. R. HUNT, Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, while on duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster, post of Charleston, S. C., did accept and receive from a person named A. F. W. ABRAMS, of Charleston, S. C., the sum of \$25 00, as an inducement to continue a contract with the said A. F. W. ABRAMS, for general wagon repairing and horse and mule shoeing, and did so continue said contract with said ABRAMS.

The second charge is "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The first specification under this charge is that Captain D. R. HUNT, Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, while on duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster, post of Charleston, S. C., did employ and keep upon the rolls of employees of the Quartermaster's Department, at a salary of \$100 per month, a person by the name of M. W. ST. ARMAND, knowing at the time that the said ST. ARMAND was a bookkeeper in the employ of the First National Bank of Charleston, S. C., receiving a salary from the said bank, and devoting to the said bank all his time, the said ST. ARMAND thus receiving a salary from the United States of \$1,200 per annum, and returning no equivalent therefor. The finding of the Court is as follows:

CHARGE I.—Of the first specification, "Not guilty of demanding, but of entertaining the proposition of receiving 10 per cent," but attach no criminality thereto, as the evidence does not show that he received a per cent. Of the second specification, "Not guilty, except that the said firm of FREEMAN, PUNDT & Co. did assume a debt of his, the said Captain D. R. HUNT, Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteer infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, due HENRY HAGENS, late Lieutenant Fifty-fourth New York Veteran Volunteers, amounting to \$387 65," but attach no criminality thereto. Of the third specification, "Guilty," except the words "as an inducement to continue a contract with the said A. F. W. ABRAMS for general wagon repairing and horse and mule shoeing, and did so continue said contract with said ABRAMS," but attach no criminality thereto. Of the fourth specification, "Not guilty." Of the charge, "Not guilty."

CHARGE II.—Of the first specification, "Guilty," except the words "and devoting to the said bank all his time, the said ST. ARMAND thus receiving a salary from the United States of \$1,200, and returning no equivalent therefor," but attach no criminality thereto. Of the second specification, "Not guilty." Of the charge, "Not guilty." And the Court does, therefore, acquit him, Captain D. R. HUNT, Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers.

The following are the closing paragraphs of the Order alluded to:

II.—The record in the foregoing case has been forwarded to the War Department by the reviewing officer, Major-General SICKLES, commanding Department of the Carolinas, who remarks, in relation to the findings, that "this record is as discreditable to the Court as it is disgraceful to the accused. It is difficult to conjecture what standard of official conduct and military discipline have been most familiar to the members of a Court who 'attach no criminality' to conduct the accused has left unexplained on the record, and which, without explanation, compromises his integrity as an officer, and should deprive him of an honorable discharge from the service."

"The findings of the Court are disapproved, and the proceedings are forwarded to the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, with the recommendation that Captain D. R. HUNT, Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, be dismissed the service of the United States."

III.—The regiment of Captain HUNT, Twenty-fifth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, having been already mustered out of service, he will be discharged, to date July 14, 1866.

The following is an extract from General Orders No. 15, Headquarters Department of the Platte, Brevet Major-General COOKS commanding, dated Sept. 5, 1866:

The commanding officer Second cavalry, ordered with Headquarters, band, and one company of that regiment from Department of Missouri (Special Orders No. 3, Aug. 28th) to Fort Kearny, will continue his march thence with that command, and with one of the two companies, G and I, from Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, which have been ordered to Fort Kearny (Department of Missouri, Special Orders No. 5, August 30th), to Fort Laramie, where he will establish his Regimental Headquarters; he, however, will not wait for the arrival of those companies, but will be followed by the one he shall select for that station; the other will take post at Fort Kearny.

The other company Second cavalry, to be hereafter ordered from Fort Ellsworth to Fort Kearny, will continue its march thence to Fort McPherson, to which post it is assigned.

Company D, Second cavalry, ordered from the Department of Missouri to Fort Laramie (Special Orders No. 5, Aug. 30th), is assigned to that post.

Companies K and M, Second cavalry, ordered from Department of Missouri to Fort Sedgwick (Special Orders No. 3, Aug. 28th and No. 5, Aug. 30th), are assigned to that station.

Of Companies C, E and H, Second cavalry, formerly or at present of the garrisons of Forts Sedgwick and Laramie, one is assigned to Fort Casper, and one to Fort Philip Kearny; the commanding officer of Fort Laramie will designate the companies, as most convenient to their actual location and services.

The new post on Big Laramie, lately called Fort John Buford, but subsequently to the naming of the post at mouth of Yellowstone River, "Fort Buford," in honor of the same Major-General—its name has been changed to "Fort Sanders," in memory of Brigadier-General Wm P. SANDERS, of Mississippi, Captain Sixth U. S. cavalry, who gave his life to his country at Knoxville, Tennessee.

By authority of the Secretary of War, a Board of Engineers, to consist of the following members, has been constituted to conduct experiments in connection with the use of iron in the construction of the permanent defenses of the country:—Colonel HENRY BREWERTON, Colonel J. G. BARNARD, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. WRIGHT, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.; Major QUINCY A. GILMORE, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.; Major HENRY S. ABBOT, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.; Captain C. B. REESE, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., will be the Recorder of the Board, and will conduct the experiments under its direction. The Board will meet at Old Point Comfort, Va., on Saturday, the 15th instant, and at such times and places as it may find expedient. Detailed reports will be made from time to time by the Board to the Engineer Department, of the progress of the experiments and the results obtained.

COLONEL JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Commanding District of East Florida, Headquarters St. Augustine, Fla., issued the following order on the 10th inst:

The detachment of recruits belonging to the Seventh U. S. infantry, commanded by Brevet Captain E. A. ELLSWORTH, Eleventh U. S. infantry, having arrived, the men assigned will join their respective companies in the camp of instruction at this post. The Colonel commanding improves this opportunity to express his thanks, and those of the officers and soldiers of his regiment, to Brevet Captain E. A. ELLSWORTH, Eleventh U. S. infantry, Lieutenant A. H. NICKERSON, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, and Lieutenant J. H. BLAKER, Ninth U. S. infantry, for their devotion to this command when stricken by pestilence at sea, and while subject to a quarantine upon Tybee Island, Ga.; and to make known their appreciation of the faithful services of Lieutenant J. F. MAYS, Ninth U. S. infantry, who fell a victim to the disease in the discharge of his duties. The self-sacrificing spirit here manifested will be rewarded by the country. Captain E. A. ELLSWORTH, Lieutenant A. H. NICKERSON and Assistant Surgeon GEORGE McC. MILLER, will proceed to join their respective stations.

In the case of Private BENJAMIN HICKSON, Company B, Fifty-sixth Ohio Veteran Volunteers, sentenced by a general court-martial, which convened at New Orleans, Louisiana, September 18, 1865, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 235, dated August 11, 1865, and No. 239, dated August 15, 1865, Headquarters Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, "to be confined at hard labor at such place as the Commanding General may designate for the period of two years, with ball and chain attached to his left leg weighing twenty-four pounds, and forfeit to the United States ten dollars per month of his monthly pay for and during said period of two years," and now undergoing execution of sentence at the Dry Tortugas, Florida, the unexecuted portion of the sentence has been remitted, and he will be released from confinement.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. CARLETON, commanding District of New Mexico, has ordered a military post to be built on one of the upper tributaries of the Arkansas river, the exact point to be hereafter designated when fixed by a Board of officers. This post will be known as Fort Stevens. The troops which are to proceed without delay to establish and build this post are Captain and Brevet Colonel ANDREW J. ALEXANDER's Company G, Third U. S. cavalry, and Companies F and H of the Fifty-seventh U. S. colored troops. These troops will be moved to a camp by

themselves, near Fort Union, N. M., when Colonel ALEXANDER will, with all possible dispatch, put them in complete readiness at all points, to proceed to the post they are to occupy.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, commanding Department of the Tennessee, has issued the following order:

The issue of rations to civilian clerks in this Department will be discontinued, and the issue to all other citizen employees whenever practicable. Under paragraph 1,201, Revised Regulations, "one ration per day may be issued to such person employed with the army when such are the terms of his employment." Before making such "terms," the officer engaging the employees should be convinced that the issue of rations to them by the Government is a necessity, for the reason that they cannot otherwise obtain subsistence and perform the services required of them. The issue of rations to employees as an emolument, or for the purpose of indirectly increasing their compensation, is inadmissible. The sale of Subsistence Stores to civilians and civilian employees is prohibited.

It having been shown at Headquarters Department of the Gulf, that a suit instituted against ST. CLAIR MANDEVILLE, by J. A. LANDRY, of Donaldsonville, La., is for acts done while the said MANDEVILLE was an agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and comes within the provisions of General Orders No. 3, current series, from the War Department, Major-General SHERIDAN has ordered that no further proceedings in said case be had, and that the warrant issued by R. V. SIMS, Justice of the Peace, 4th Ward, Parish of Ascension, for the arrest of the said MANDEVILLE, be not executed.

By direction of the President, the sentence "to be hanged by the neck until he is dead," ordered to be executed in General Orders No. 253, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 31, 1863, in the case of Private GEORGE W. JOHNSON, Company D, Fourth Delaware Volunteers, which sentence was not executed in consequence of the escape of the prisoner, has been commuted to "imprisonment for life," and Fort Delaware, Delaware, has been designated as the place of confinement.

In the case of LOUIS O. LOED, late Government employee in the Quartermaster's Department, sentenced by a general court-martial "to be confined at hard labor at such place as the commanding general may designate for the period of two years," and now undergoing execution of sentence at the Dry Tortugas, Florida (General Orders No. 6, Headquarters, Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, January 29, 1866), the remainder of the sentence has been remitted.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, commanding Department of the Missouri, has issued the following order:

So much of General Orders No. 53, 1866, from these headquarters, as confirms the sentence in the case of Private JOHN WILSON, Company E, Third battalion Thirtieth U. S. infantry, charged with "Striking his superior officer," is hereby revoked, for want of proper charge and specification. From the evidence adduced it appears that the person styled "superior officer" was a non-commissioned officer, and not a superior officer in the meaning of the law. See Holt's Digest, page 2, par. 3, and page 155.

MAJOR-GENERAL SICKLES, commanding Department of the South, calls the attention of the officers in his command to the following extract from the digest of opinions of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army:

"The term 'superior officer' in this article (viz.: the 9th Article of War) means a commissioned officer only. Offering violence to a non-commissioned officer, by a soldier, should generally be charged under the 99th Article, the term 'non-commissioned officer' being, in the purview of this article, synonymous with 'soldier.'"

By Special Orders No. 21, current series, from Headquarters Department of the Lakes, companies E, F and G, Second battalion, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, stationed respectively at Forts Wayne and Gratiot, Michigan, were ordered to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., reporting on arrival there to Major-General HANCOCK, U. S. Army, for further orders. The companies were under command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel DAVID L. MONTGOMERY, Captain Seventeenth U. S. infantry.

Brevet Major-General TILLSON, commanding Sub-District of Georgia, on the 10th inst. ordered Brevet Major DYKEMAN, commanding post of Augusta, to at once send the detachment of recruits for First battalion Sixteenth U. S. infantry, recently arrived at that place, in which the cholera has appeared, to Fox's Spring, near the Sand Hills, and isolate them at that place.

The company of the Eighteenth U. S. infantry ordered from Fort Morgan, Department of the Missouri (Special Orders No. 5, Aug. 30th) to Fort Laramie has been assigned to that station. The other company, same regiment, to be ordered from that fort to Fort Sedgwick, will continue its march thence, and take post at Fort McPherson.

MAJOR-GENERAL SICKLES directs that officers on duty with troops will not be detailed to perform the duties of Provost-Judge, except in cases of urgent necessity. As a general rule the officers on duty in the Bureau of Freedmen, etc., should attend to that duty with the approval of the Assistant Commissioner of their Bureau.

In the case of ANTONIO ABAD DIAZ, citizen, sentenced by a Military Commission "to be hanged by the neck if he is dead, at such place and time as the Commanding General may direct, two-thirds of the members of the court concurring in said sentence;" which sentence was commuted "to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor at the Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri" (General Court Martial Orders No. 28 Headquarters Department of Texas, Galveston, Texas, June 9, 1866), upon the recommendations of Major-General Sheridan and the Judge-Advocate General, the unexecuted portion of the sentence has been remitted.

By order of the Secretary of War the premium of two dollars will hereafter not be paid to a recruit who presents himself, but will continue to be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, for each accepted recruit that he may bring to the rendezvous.

It is reported that the flag on the staff in the Glendale Cemetery, near Malvern Hill, where the Federal dead, who fell in the battles of Frazier Farm and Malvern Hill, a e interred, has been torn down and trampled in the ground by the loyal people who live in the vicinity.

GENERAL GRANT'S POSITION.

The following extract from a letter to the *Chicago Republican*, showing the position taken by General Grant in the present political issues, commends itself to the officers of both services as well as those who were formerly in the service:

The fact is, that General Grant knows, as has been patent to every one during the whole of his trip, that continued efforts have been made to embitter, if possible, his relations with the President by exciting the jealousy of the latter, or by making invidious distinctions between them, and he is determined that no act of his shall lend any encouragement to any such contemptible proceeding on the one hand, or those that have been made with like persistency to identify him with the political views of the President on the other. General Grant feels that, next to the President, he is the head of the Army of the United States, not the leader of a political party. He does not consider the Army a place for a politician, and therefore will not permit himself to be committed to the support of either of the present political parties, nor that the Army shall be made a party machine.

GEN. GRANT'S INDORSEMENT.

I have submitted the above to the General, who entirely approves of what I have written, and says that it fully and exactly expresses his views. I will, however, state that as originally written, the concluding sentence was in these words: "When he becomes a partisan he intends immediately to resign his present position," and to this the General objected, saying that it might be taken to imply that at some future time he did intend to become a partisan, whereas his only intention in using those words was to express, as an officer of the Army, his disapprobation of any attempt to identify him with any political party whatever.

The above conversation with General Grant took place in the baggage and refreshment car attached to the train, in the presence of Major-General Rawlins, Chief of Staff to General Grant; also of another Major-General, who, I think, was General Stoneman, but of this I am not certain, for I did not take any particular notice who it was.

In addition to these military men, there were also present Mr. Warden, who is connected with the *New York Times*, John Hogan of St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Chadwick, of Willard's Hotel, Washington, and one or two members of the Columbus delegation, whose names I don't know.

In about a minute afterward General Grant, who had been in the President's car to present himself to the people assembled at West Junction, re-entered the car, and having seated himself, beckoned to me to come and speak with him. I did so, and, on seating myself by his side, he went on to say that he thought that if I published the account already submitted to him, he would like it to be understood that he had refused to receive the proposed demonstration, entirely because he felt it his duty to refuse any reception or demonstration tendered separately to himself while travelling with the President, or to do anything which might be construed as favoring any political party. He then went on to reiterate his determination not to be used by those who sought to commit him either for or against the President's policy, or to attach any political significance to his presence on the President's excursion. He had also been much annoyed at the use which had been made of his name by John Hogan, who has presumed to state that General Grant was politically with the President, and on one similar occasion by Mr. Seward. He felt that it was, above all things, desirable for officers of the Army to avoid participation in ordinary political conflicts, except it was their duty as citizens to support only men who could show a record of consistent loyalty. Whether a man's sentiments were Johnsonian or Republican, he said he felt that it was an insult to any loyal man to ask him to vote for any candidate who was not a loyal man in 1861. In this connection, he said that, without expressing any views of his own for or against the Johnson policy, he yet felt it to be a misfortune for Mr. Johnson that the advocates of his policy in the States through which he had just passed—Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—had in some instances put on their tickets men who in 1861 and 1862 had been guilty of known disloyalty to the Government; because (and this was said in a very emphatic manner) he felt that to ask men whose sons had shed their blood for the Union to vote for men who had been disloyal to it, was the greatest insult that could be offered. Southern men he could make allowances for, and he could ride through the South and get out on a platform and shake hands in friendship with such men as Lee, John-

ston, or Forrest, because, though they had been almost educated into secession, they were now truly honest and loyal in their adherence to the Union, and were seeking to strengthen it. But he did not feel in that way toward Northern men who had once been disloyal, and neither desired to associate with them nor have them for his friends. No such men should have his support, nor ought they to be supported by Mr. Johnson's friends throughout the Northern States. He particularly instanced, as a specimen of this objectionable class of men, Heister Clymor, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, saying to ask any soldier to vote for such a man, of at one time known disloyalty, against another who had served four years in the Union Army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country, was a gross insult. If men desired to support Mr. Johnson's policy let them, but at all events, let them vote only for such men as were true to their country in 1861.

FORTIETH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following officers of U. S. Colored Troops have been detailed on Recruiting Service for the Fortieth U. S. Infantry: Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Beebe, jr., One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth regiment, now on a military commission, at Raleigh, N. C.—he will commence recruiting as soon as relieved; Major William H. Danison, One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth regiment, at Fort Moultrie, S. C.; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hoag, Fourth regiment, Baltimore, Md.; Captain and Brevet Major F. H. Hathaway, and Captain P. H. Aldrich, One Hundred and Seventh regiment, at Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, Va.; Captain and Brevet Major F. W. Watkins, One Hundred and Seventh regiment, at Norfolk, Va.; Captain J. E. Fainworth, Thirty-Seventh regiment, at Wilmington, N. C.

The following officers of the Regular Army have been designated as officers to sign the enlistment papers for the recruits of the Fortieth U. S. Infantry: Major J. P. Roy, Sixth U. S. Infantry, at Charleston, S. C.; Captain R. F. Frank, Eighth U. S. Infantry, at Wilmington, N. C.; First Lieutenant James H. Spencer, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, at Washington, D. C.

Brevet Major William H. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, is designated as the Medical Officer to examine recruits for the Fortieth U. S. Infantry, at Washington, D. C.

CONGREVE ROCKETS.

The adaptability of the rocket for use as a weapon, on land and sea, has been, at various times, much discussed. In a recent number of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, a correspondent urges the adoption of a rocket system as part of the armament of the flank companies of a regiment. We extract his letter entire:

The idea expressed and rationally maintained by Sir William Congreve, in his treatise on the rocket system, to meet the objections of his day to his designs, upon the plea of the general cause of humanity—a reply since so commonly repeated as to have apparently become finally accepted by all nations—is that "every military invention which tends to neutralize the efforts of mere numerical superiority is a gain instead of a loss, to the smaller States of Europe. England inclusive," and it might be added, as we hope, the less becomes the tendency of nations to war with each other, or at least the briefer their contests. Sir William's idea is receiving more and more practical confirmation with the advance of time. With regard to the rocket itself, to attack an enemy with these visible flaming projectiles, in comparison with the un-sen bullets and shot of musketry and artillery, is to project against the ranks of the foe not only an implement of war of destructive powers inferior to none, but one which, when adequately sustained, must unnerve and demoralize any opposing force, either of infantry or cavalry. In the latter case even the horses will become restive and terror-stricken—as even the Chinese have long before us well understood, the fire, albeit, proceeding in its progress harmlessly, probably after all from the rear of the rocket. What then let us ask by analogy—and every soldier reflects for himself—would be the general effect on the morale of any average body of troops of the actual hail-like storm of cannon-shot and rifle balls were they to be seen and heard as an unbroken shower of hissing fiery pellets, instead of being invisible missiles, and in the heat of action little regarded until they are felt? This visibility, in the instance of the smaller shells, is perhaps but for a second or two; in the arm in question continuous; and where are the men who would not instinctively flinch from and desire to dodge these ugly messengers of destruction, and fall into fatal disorder, as history tells us our enemies' troops have done?

And yet let me appeal to the tenderest friends of humanity and ask what can be the essential difference to killed or wounded between being hit by a 6-pounder rocket, shot, shell, or the splinters of either? Hence, any particular objection to the former weapon on the score of humanity is clearly fanciful, and in the army is rather, it is to be apprehended, to be attributed in past times to the well known bias of the late Duke of Wellington against military novelties; he in fact having expressly and officially contended, when Master-General of the Ordnance, that he was "opposed to new inventions and improvements," "assured" as he doubtless fairly felt, "that those which it was found expedient to adopt in the service as compared with those that it was found necessary to reject, were as one to ninety-nine." Further let it be observed, that the great and incalculable advantage of the sole possession of such a peculiar and powerful arm as the rocket is still all on our side as a nation, saving that of Austria, whose Government have apparently made next to nothing of it; while it should be remarked that notwithstanding the inventor's intimation, in 1827, that the great military States of Europe were striving to obtain this weapon, and, "ultimately, of course must succeed," they clearly have not yet done so. Let the due extension of our rocket system, therefore, as designed by its contriver, have the careful reconsideration of our present military authorities, and our volunteers—or a small section rather—at all events, as I have suggested, be scientifically trained to its use, so thoroughly proved to be desirable as an im-

portant addition to our means of internal defence against invasion, without any increase to the numbers of our present army of volunteers on that account. The necessary rocket tubes, volley carriages, and ammunition for practice are at once procurable from the War Department.

All in future may be allowed as fair in defensive warfare, if the maxim is to be accepted in respect of that merciless engine of destruction, the torpedo, the projectors and patrons of which, soothing themselves, perhaps, with the Quaker's plea of the enemy at sea when boarding his ship, "Friend, thou hast no business here! Claw me, claw thee!"—or kill thee—being clearly implied as not contrary to his and our religion of peace, in self defence. Let me finally add that since the former wars on the continent and in India, where the first rockets obtained a bad name for bursting, they have become (say since 1821) infinitely more secure than guns in this respect.

SCARCITY OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

The following article from the *London Times* complains that fewer men now follow the sea than in former days, and assigns as a reason for this that men can do better by seeking employment on land:

The owners of merchant vessels are beginning to be alarmed at the difficulty they experience in finding seamen. The country, we are told, is losing its sailors at the rate of two thousand a year, and the occupation seems to have lost its old charm for Englishmen. A number of practical men met together recently at the Royal United Service Institution to discuss the cause of this change, and most of them attributed it to the poor accommodation and ill-treatment which fall to the lot of sailors. None of the speakers seem to have remembered that seafaring men are better treated now than formerly, and yet that in our day we can scarcely find men enough to man our ships, while of old there were more than we wanted always at command. The merchant service is chiefly supplied with men who are too indolent or too irregular to succeed on shore, and who constantly desert their employers to resume their former occupations, or to spend the little they have saved in congenial excesses. Even the companies which own the large lines of ocean steamers are sometimes compelled to ship very indifferent men. They pay good wages and strive to keep a certain number of competent men always about their ships, but they are obliged also to employ many whom drunkenness or idleness incapacitates for work on shore. Such men go to sea because they cannot help themselves, not because they have any love for it. They have probably broken down in every other pursuit, and they would be no more successful at sea were it not that the discipline of ship life compels them to work, and the public-house is closed to them for months together.

The captains and other gentlemen who talked over this subject the other evening appeared to think that the falling off in the supply of seamen is a very startling and unaccountable circumstance. They proposed to rectify it by a course of what is known as "coddling." The sailor should have a large cabin to sleep in, he should be very carefully fed, his grub should be of the best quality, he should have nothing to do on Sunday, be put to bed regularly, go to school in the interval of his watches, have good books lent him to read, be taught to give up swearing and the use of abusive language, and generally have his feelings studied in every possible way. Some of these measures would doubtless be advantageous to seamen, but they would not revive that love of a seafaring life which appears to be now declining. The real truth is that good men can do much better for themselves in these days than go to sea. In the old times there were not so many markets for labor, accessible to all, as there are now; the colonies were few, and the opportunities they offered to men willing to work were little known. But in our day the working classes understand that they have only to take their families to New Zealand or to America to make certain of providing for them all a comfortable subsistence. It is far easier to get on in the world than it was formerly; there are so many new paths open, and so many facilities ready to the hands of the industrious which were altogether beyond their reach in days gone by. Education may be theirs if they like to have it; emigration funds of various kinds are always open to them if they are willing to make a little self-sacrifice in order to benefit by them. Almost every road is clear and free now to the humblest competitors. There is nothing to prevent the son of very poor parents becoming the magistrate over thousands of people in India. The race of life may not be less severe than it ever has been, but it is a race in which the competitors start on more equal terms than of old, and in which nearly all the prizes are thrown open without restrictions. The poor man with a large family used to be obliged to send one or two of his boys to sea. He now sends them, or they work their way out, to Australia or America, where willing hands can always find enough to do. The world is not so circumscribed as it was in the days when England was famished for its sailors. There are other navies which offer better terms for men than our own, and Englishmen are to be found in them in every port of the world.

At present we are drawing in a great measure upon other countries for our seamen. An officer of the Royal Navy told the meeting to which we have alluded that during five years four foreign seamen were added to our mercantile marine every day, and two British seamen taken away from it. If this becomes general, we shall soon be unable to find the once famous "British tar" anywhere but in Greenwich Hospital and "Black-eye Susan." We hope and believe, however, that the worst masters are at present the greatest sufferers. Great lines, like the Peninsular and Oriental, or the Cunard, experience little difficulty in manning their vessels, although they may not always be able to get picked men, and private shipmasters might suffer just as little inconvenience if they would recognize the change of the times in which they live. If they find that men are not so cheap as they were, they must make up their minds to pay more for them. That is what other countries are doing, and there are still plenty of men in England for every occupation which is fairly remunerative and does not leave those who follow it to the mercy of cheats and crimps.

TRIAL OF THE CHATTANOOGA.

The following is the official report of the Board of Chief Engineers which conducted the last trial of the U. S. steamer *Chattanooga*.

U. S. S. CHATTANOOGA, FIRST RATE, }
OFF NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28, 1866. }

SIR:—We would respectfully make the following report upon the condition of the machinery of this ship:

The crank shaft journals and brasses are not yet in a good condition, being far from having a good bearing, but are wearing better than on the previous trial, and gave no trouble, by heating, on the last trial. The surfaces of the brasses are badly cracked in places, some of which extend nearly through to the water space, but have not increased any since our last supplementary report. The crank pins and brasses are in a bad condition. They are not deeply cut, but are very rough, and have no good bearing at all. The forward crank pin has a piece let in several inches long and four inches wide at one end, and two and a-half at the other, secured by three bolts. We cannot ascertain the depth of the piece without removing it. There are several places in both pins which show imperfect welding. In the forward pin there is one which extends nearly the whole length, and about fifteen inches around the circumference there is another corresponding to it. In the after pin there are two cracks, one of which extends the whole length of the pin, and the other about one-half the length, and which extends across the fillet, on the counterbalance, about ten inches. The cracks are not sufficiently opened to ascertain their depth, but one of them at least shows evidence of working when the engines are in motion, as one of its edges is raised. From the appearance of the crank pins, we consider the shaft defective.

During the twenty-four hours trial there were expended two hundred and two gallons of sperm oil, for lubrication, and the crank pins were run with large streams of water on them continually, and it seems almost impossible that they should heat under such circumstances, but notwithstanding they show every indication of having been very hot. The inside surfaces are black with the burnt oil and the oil channels are filled up with the fine cuttings of the brass. They are badly cracked, and in three places they are each cracked through and through, nearly the whole length, between the flanges. The crown brass is also cracked across the back in the corner of the flanges.

The internal surfaces of the cylinders are wearing smoothly. They were slightly cut on some previous trial at the dock, but there is no evidence of any further cutting, and the marks are disappearing. The ribs in the steam passages of the outboard end of forward cylinder are cracked, in one of which it extends the whole width of the rib. In the turn of the steam passages of inboard end of after cylinder there is a patch of boiler iron about eight inches wide curved to suit the turn of the steam passages, and extends in length the distance between the two ribs, secured by tap bolts. Just beneath the lower rib there is a sand hole an inch or more in diameter, and about six inches in depth. On the outside of the cylinder head, corresponding as nearly as may be to the inside patch, and in the corner formed by the cylinder head and the continuation for the frame, there is a casting, of a box form about twelve inches wide, three inches deep, and of the length between the two ribs, with flanges, fitted to the cylinder head and rib of the frame, and secured by tap bolts. The whole seems to have been put there to cover some defect in the cylinder.

We do not think the durability of the cylinder will be injured by it. The man-hole plate in inboard cylinder-head of forward engine is so tight that as yet it is impossible to remove it; we have, therefore, been unable to examine the steam passages and extreme inboard end of the cylinder. The pistons were tried by steam of twenty-eight pounds pressure, and found to leak badly.

The valves, valve seats, and saddle plates have not a good bearing. The places that do bear are wearing smoothly, but not more than one-half of their surface has a bearing.

The division pieces or bridges between the steam and exhaust ports have scarcely any bearing, and steam must evidently blow through. The valves were tried by steam, after they were examined, with the man-hole plates off the cylinder heads. The valves were placed to cover the ports with equal lap upon each end, the saddle plates and steam chest covers replaced, and steam of twenty-eight pounds pressure let on and allowed to remain for some time. The forward valve was found to leak considerably, and the after one leaked badly. We would state that the valves were placed in the most favorable position to them, as all the surface that has a bearing was effective in making them tight, which is not the case, when the engines are in motion, but an instant of time during each stroke.

Four of the ribs in the steam port of inboard end of the forward engine are cracked into the depth of the metal of the valve seat. The main-slide valves are constructed with a saddle plate on the back, which is stationary, involving the necessity of having both sides of the valve a steam-tight face, and still allow the valve to work with perfect freedom between the face of the cylinder and that of the saddle plate. The saddle plate is adjusted by wedges inside of the steam chest, and this cannot be done without opening the steam chest. By the wearing down of the valve and cylinder faces the valve will leave the saddle plate, thus causing it to leak, and no adjustment can be made while the engines are in motion. It is our opinion that if the valves should be made perfectly tight, they could not, from their principle of construction, long remain so after the engines are in operation.

The circulating pump is imperfect and unreliable in its operation. It is driven by two oscillating engines, with cylinders eighteen inches diameter and twelve inches stroke, and geared to give two revolutions of the pump to three of the engines, and with a pressure of steam of anything less than twenty-five pounds per square inch it is liable to stop at any moment. The reason for this, in our opinion, is the excessive friction of the internal parts. We saw it at one time, during the passage down the river, when it could but with difficulty be moved with a ten-ton hydraulic jack, and in all cases when it stopped the jack

was used to start it. The engines are not large enough to drive it. In our opinion, the pump is inefficient and unreliable, and the principle objectionable. We think a reciprocating pump, with engines large enough to drive it, should be substituted.

The condenser tubes were tested on the fresh water side with a hydrostatic pressure of fifteen pounds per square inch. The lower section of the tubes showed no leaks. In the upper section there were sixty-five of the tubes at the inboard end and nine at the outboard end that leaked badly through the packing; the rest were perfectly tight. We could discover none of the packing that showed any signs of being pressed through.

The saltness of the water in the hot-well during the trial may also be accounted for by the air-pump relief valves leaking badly, and the after one was found to be off its seat, and jammed in the guides. The eccentrics and straps and line-shaft journals and all the minor parts of the engines are in good order. The support for the fulcrum of the counter balance lever is not well secured. The boilers are tight and in good condition. In our opinion, the engines, as they are now, will never be able to work off the steam generated by 14,000 pounds of coal per hour, with 26 1-2 inches vacuum for twenty-four consecutive hours, owing to the heating of the journals. The heating may be partially remedied by lengthening the journals to give them more surface.

The present screw has a mean pitch of 29 1-4 feet. We think the requirements of the contract could be more nearly complied with by removing the present screw and putting in another of a much greater pitch and with four blades, which, making fifty revolutions, would require nearly all the steam that the stipulations in the contract call for, and increase the speed of the ship.

During the last trial the vacuum averaged 19.3 inches, and revolutions, 50.8 per minute, and the boilers had to be blown almost as much as is required with a jet condenser. The tendency of the bad vacuum, and the blowing, was to waste fuel, for much of the heat from the average number of pounds of coal consumed per hour, as shown by the log, which should have passed through the engines, was blown out of the boilers. If the 26 1-2 inches vacuum had been maintained, and the water delivered fresh from the hot-well to the boilers, it is not probable that even this quantity of coal would have been consumed.

The total number of firemen and coal-heavers on board was one hundred and thirty-nine. The number on duty in the fire-room was one hundred and seven (forty-eight firemen and fifty-nine coal-heavers). The balance of the men were doing duty as cooks and in the engine-room.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

Chief Engineer EDWIN FITHIAN,

Chief Engineer S. D. HIBBERT,

Chief Engineer MORTIMER KELLOGG.

Chief Engineer B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, Washington, D. C.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE SEPTEMBER 8, 1866.

SEPTEMBER 8.—Leave of absence is hereby granted to the following officers: Brevet Major-General Joseph H. Pomeroy, U. S. Army, for twenty days; Brevet Major H. A. Royce, Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers, for twenty days, to date from September 10, 1866.

Permission to remain at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y. harbor, until October 1, 1866, is hereby granted to Brevet Brigadier-General John M. Cuyler, Surgeon, U. S. Army, provided this permission does not prevent his being in Philadelphia, Pa., to attend to the duties of his office when required.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major A. F. Mechem, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, in Special Orders No. 387, August 8, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Brigadier-General F. D. Callender, Ordnance Department, in Special Orders No. 386, August 7, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days, with the understanding that General Callender will so inform himself as to the movements of the Board convened by Special Orders No. 377, August 2, 1866, from this office, for the inspection of all the arms, ammunition, and military stores in the forts and arsenals of the United States, as to be at his post when it visits there.

The permission to delay reporting for orders granted Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. King, Colonel Ninth U. S. Infantry, (now Brevet Major-General), in Special Orders No. 253, May 28, 1866, is hereby extended until November 1, 1866.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Leave of absence is hereby granted to the following officers: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Allison, Additional Paymaster of Volunteers, for twenty days; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel N. A. Tucker, Additional Paymaster of Volunteers, for thirty days.

The telegraphic order of the 8th instant, directing Brevet Major M. J. Asch, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, to report in person, without delay to the Commanding Officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y. harbor, for temporary duty, is hereby confirmed.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Leave of absence for fifteen days, to date from September 13, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Walcott, Additional Paymaster of Volunteers.

Permission to remain in the discharge of his present duties until the adjournment of the Court of which he is Judge-Advocate, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Samuel P. Voris, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Major-General W. L. Elliott, Lieutenant-Colonel First U. S. Cavalry, will proceed without delay to join his regiment in the Military Division of the Pacific.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will prepare a detachment of one hundred recruits of the Mounted Service U. S. Army, and forward them to the Third U. S. Cavalry in the Department of Missouri.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Leave of absence is hereby granted to the following officers: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Smith, Surgeon, for thirty days; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel

F. J. Crilly, Assistant Quartermaster, for thirty days, to date from September 25, 1866.

The permission to delay reporting to the Commanding Officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y. harbor, granted Second Lieutenant T. M. McDougall, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 290, June 19, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended until September 25, 1866.

Second Lieutenant James W. Dixon, Third U. S. Cavalry, will report in person without delay to Major-General Hancock, Commanding Department of the Missouri, for duty on his staff, until further orders.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment until October 30, 1866, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Chas. E. Kilbourne, Second U. S. Artillery.

In addition to his present duties, Lieutenant Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, is hereby detailed on recruiting service for the Engineer Corps U. S. Army, in Boston, Mass., to relieve First Lieutenant M. B. Adams, Corps of Engineers.

SEPTEMBER 13.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel W. Wiley, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, will repair to this city, and report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles L. Fitzhugh (now Brevet Brigadier-General), First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 323, July 7, 1866, from this office, is hereby further extended twenty days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Kip, Third U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 162, July 28, 1866, from headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, is hereby extended two months, at the expiration of which he will join his company (F) in the Department of the East.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major George Q. White, Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers, in Special Orders No. 17, September 1, 1866, from headquarters Department of the Potomac, is hereby extended five days.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet First Lieutenant W. S. Smoot, Ordnance Department, to take effect on the return of Brevet Captain C. F. Rockwell, Ordnance Department, to his post.

Permission to delay reporting to the Commanding General Department of the Gulf, as directed in Special Orders No. 439, September 3, 1866, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster, for fifteen days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. McKibbin, Fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 16, September 3, 1866, from headquarters Department of the Lakes, is hereby extended twenty-five days.

SEPTEMBER 15.—The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will forward, under proper charge, in detachments of convenient size, one hundred and forty-eight of the recruits of the General Service U. S. Army, which are or may become disposable at Newport Barracks, Ky., to the Second battalion Twelfth U. S. Infantry, in the Department of the Potomac.

The permission to delay joining his company granted Brevet Major Henry Douglass, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 338, July 16, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended until his position is determined upon and permanently fixed by the re-organization of the Army.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF COLLEGES.

SECTION 26 of the new Army Bill provides that the President may, under certain circumstances, detail officers to act as superintendents of certain colleges or universities. The following suggestions relative to the carrying out of the provisions of this section are made by a correspondent of the *Washington Chronicle*:

The law contemplates certain general rules of procedure for officers detailed for such duty, to be prescribed by the President. To organize and initiate the system it will probably become necessary to assemble a Board of officers to consider the subject in all its bearings. Such a Board, if convened, might conveniently and appropriately meet at West Point, and should comprise among its members one or more of the professors of the Military Academy. As a preliminary step in its proceedings, it should consult with the faculty of some of our principal colleges, to ascertain how much time could be spared from the ordinary curriculum of such institutions to devote to military science, and to obtain other pertinent information.

The Board would then be prepared to recommend a course of military instruction, practical and scientific, specifying exercises, text-books, etc. The result of the labors of the Board in these particulars, when reduced to rules, should, however, leave the faculty of every college which may avail itself of the law free to modify the course with regard to its extent, according to their own views and the special circumstances of the case.

The Board should also prescribe periodical reports to be made by the officers on such duty, and such inspections as might be deemed necessary from time to time, to be made appropriately by the inspectors of the Military Academy. The objects of such reports and inspections would be to secure uniformity and system; to place on file in the War Department full information of the working of the system and of its benefits to the country.

As attention to military exercises and studies will, of necessity, be a voluntary matter on the part of college students, every effort should be used to make the course of instruction interesting and attractive, for the greater extension of the benefits anticipated.

The officers detailed should have authority to draw from the Ordnance Department such arms, equipments, and ammunition as may be needed for purposes of instruction. It will then be easy to induce the voluntary organization of a skeleton battalion at every college, uniformed by the members, for exercise and parade. In this way proficiency in elementary tactics and a high degree of military spirit might be attained. A certain amount of instruction in artillery practice might also be beneficial. All this may be done without encroaching upon any time except that

habitually devoted to recreation and physical exercises. Much will depend upon the zeal and tact of the military professor; but after his first efforts at organization, a corps of students would become self-instructing, requiring only his general supervision.

The writer further states that he is not of the opinion that any course of merely theoretical military science, without some of the pomp and circumstance of martial display, will be sufficient to catch and captivate the imaginative students, so as to give a full development of the advantages of the system authorized by the law in question. With this object in view, the plan of instruction should include lectures on the various branches of military science. A degree of interest could thus be thrown around the subject, and would secure the attention, necessarily voluntary, of the great majority of collegians, to the great benefit of the country. A powerful stimulus might be given to exertion and competition on the part of students by a regulation within the competence of the President to establish, making a commission as lieutenant in the Regular Army the annual prize for the best military student in each college which may accept the system.

The writer is of the opinion that in order to avoid danger of exciting college jealousies and susceptibilities, each institution should select and apply for the officer of its choice, the first object being to make it desirable for colleges to avail themselves of the privileges of the law.

THE BRITISH NAVY AND AMERICAN ORDINANCE.

[From the London Times.]

WHEN the First Lord of the Admiralty announced that the condition of the navy was not such as he expected to find it, and that ships could scarcely be provided for the ordinary reliefs of the service, the public mind naturally took alarm at the prospect. There can be no doubt, indeed, about our relative weakness as a naval power at the present moment. It is a result due in the main to that operation of events which deprived us on a sudden of the benefit of our previous accumulations. So long as wooden ships carrying 68-pounders represented effective men-of-war, our resources were incomparably greater than those of any other Power. We had been building so many of these ships through so many years that our reserves were immense, and a moderate yearly supply sufficed to keep them up. But the introduction of iron-clads rendered all this stock comparatively worthless, and reduced us, therefore, at once to the level of those States which had no stock at all. We had to begin anew with the formation of a national marine, and that is the chief cause of our present condition. It is not in reality a condition of inferiority; it is only not such a condition of superiority as existed before. It is right that the truth should be told without prejudice either the one way or the other. We are still probably the strongest maritime power in Europe; but others approach us far more closely than in former times, and a combination against us would undoubtedly find us outnumbered.

The Americans have enormous guns, and in vast numbers. They have actually laid in thousands of fifteen, and even twenty-inch cannon, while we have been slowly arriving at the model of a three-hundred-pounder. This progress they have accomplished simply by not waiting for perfection. The system pursued by the Americans in these matters was very frankly expressed by the Chief of the Ordnance Department in one of his last reports. Speaking of the Parrott guns, he said that the department undoubtedly received information tending to condemn them, but that sometimes information arrived of a more favorable character, and that, at any rate, as they knew of no perfect gun, or of any gun more perfect than these, they should continue to manufacture and supply them till they heard of something better. That is exactly what the Americans did with their iron-clads, and what they do in all departments, and the consequence is that they have a most powerful force. Perhaps a force still more powerful may be discovered some day or other, but in the meantime they take care to close with something. We, on the other hand, should never have closed, either with a Parrott gun or a Monitor. We do not even venture upon cast-iron ordnance of any kind, though it is by contenting themselves with that method of manufacture that the Americans have obtained their present stock. We see the fault of this policy in our relative weakness at this moment. Had we been less fastidious, our iron-clad fleet might have been of three times its existing strength; but it is reasonable to believe that in the specimens we have, we possess some of the finest and most powerful models afloat. The great mischief is, that in seeking for a perfection which is probably unattainable, we not only squander enormous sums of money, but leave ourselves without even those means of defence which, if not absolutely the best conceivable, would certainly be better than none.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE MADAWASKA.

EXTRACT from a report addressed to Rear-Admiral F. H. Gregory by Captain F. A. Roe, commanding U. S. sloop-of-war *Madawaska*, dated on board that vessel September 16, 1866:

At noon ship was going 13 knots; at 12:10, 13 knots; at 12:15, 14 knots, good. Wind abeam, force 5, sea smooth, the ship taking the line from the reel without assistance of the holder. At 12:20 stopped the engines, one journal alone warming. At 1:20 steamed ahead; at 1:25 going 12 knots; 13.2, 13.2, 13, 10.6. At 1:40 stopped engine, ship going at 13.2; parted log line, and lost it, the line going off the reel without assistance. At 1:45 started ahead again, slow. Went ahead fast at 2:18, going 13 knots; at 2:22, 12.6; at 2:25, 14.4; at 2:27, 15 knots, large; at 2:29, 13 knots. Slowed down. At 2:30 were round off Barnegat, and stood for Sandy Hook again. Stopped engines to adjust. While going large 15 knots the line was taken from the reel by the log chip alone.

During all the trials I was present, and superintended the heaving of the log myself, and took every precaution that she should not be overlogged. Log line and glass were measured before and during trials, and found correct.

At 2:37, speed was 13 knots; at 3:22, 11.4; at 3:25, 12 knots; after which the ship was run up at a moderate speed for Highland lights, engines working very steadily.

Chief Engineer Lawton having requested me on the morning of the 15th to return to New York, I crossed the bar at 7 o'clock P. M., and anchored off the Battery at 10:15 P. M. last evening.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

FIELD OFFICERS' COURTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Commanding officers being particularly responsible for the discipline of their commands, they must necessarily have some anxiety as to the manner of creating and preserving it.

With your sanction, then, we avail ourselves of the commanding position of your JOURNAL to obtain a greater range for the following remarks; which thereby may meet the eye of some one who, through some recent decision, may be able to solve the problem and oblige, at least, the writer, who recently has made, unsuccessfully, repeated efforts to be put right.

The 37th section of the recent Army Bill, in authorizing the Secretary of War to prepare a code of Army Regulations, to be submitted to Congress at its next session, provides also for rules to govern courts-martial.

Are we to understand these rules to be those which are usually embraced in the General Regulations, and fully developed by Dehart, Benit and other writers? or the Rules and Articles of War, which govern courts-martial as to the kind and extent of punishment which is to be inflicted for their violation?

Our remarks are based on the former understanding. Section 7 of the act approved July 17, 1862, is: "And be it further enacted," "That hereafter all offenders in the Army charged with offences now punishable by a regimental or garrison court-martial shall be brought before a field officer of his regiment, who shall be detailed for that purpose, and who shall hear and determine the offence, and order the punishment that shall be inflicted; and shall also make a record of his proceedings, and submit the same to the brigade commander, who, upon the approval of the proceedings of such field officer, shall order the same to be executed; Provided, that the punishment in such cases be limited to that authorized to be inflicted by a regimental or garrison court-martial. And provided further, That in the event of there being no brigade commander, the proceedings as aforesaid shall be submitted for approval to the commanding officer of the post."

We see that it is made applicable to a post; and not exclusively for the field. The act is plain to those who will see. Yet the practice induces us to inquire whether this law does away with the other two courts entirely, or partially; or is it proper to use indiscriminately any one of the three for the trial of the same class of offences? The latter idea is revolting to a disciplinarian as well as to justice; and husbanded only by designing, malicious or prejudiced persons, who would be enabled thereby to thwart the ends of justice, and eventually destroy the discipline which the courts were intended to create and preserve. We must find the solution, then, in one of the other suppositions. We naturally turn to the Judge-Advocate-General to be put right; and we learn from his Digest of 1866, that the act creating the new law, created also in its favor only a precedence over the other two courts, which may still be held "when it is impracticable to detail a field officer as a court in the regiment." In deciding against an Ordinance officer's performing legally this duty, the Judge-Advocate-General incidentally remarks that "The act was intended to provide for the summary disposition of cases occurring in regiments when on the march and in active field service."

Some of the officers who now resort to regimental or garrison courts, when it is practicable to have the duty performed by a field officer, find scarcely the shadow of a reason for so doing. The act providing "for the summary disposition" of certain cases does not, according to Judge-Advocate-General's decision, do so exclusively. There are numerous cases in the Digest indicating that he holds no such grounds. To our own view, the Digest answers the question very satisfactorily. The act providing for the new court creates merely an act of precedence in its favor—in peace as well as war.

Judging from the recent practice, this does not appear so clear to some—yes, many—who are as deeply interested as we are.

Let us see, then, upon what grounds we may suppose the Judge-Advocate-General's numerous decisions in the matter may rest.

It pleased Congress, in enacting new laws to govern the Army, to declare some to exist during the war; and those without such limitation (if I may use the word) declaration are considered to continue in force until otherwise provided by law, not only through war, but during peace. The act we are considering is among the latter number. The phraseology of the law is, of course, *prima facie* evidence of the intention of its creators. But a literal construction would do away entirely with both the regimental and garrison courts-martial. Now, as the spirit of the law (having one eye on its letter and the other on its object) presumes, in this case, a corrective in discipline, this result would be defeated under any plausible decision, other than that made by the Judge-Advocate-General. For, during peace, when regiments are at times scattered from Maine to the Rocky Mountains, it is not always practicable to convene such a court; hence, to prevent many offenders escaping punishment, and the eventual destruction of all discipline, the Judge-Advocate-General interpreted the spirit instead of the letter of the act; so that in the event of its being impracticable to convene this court, it is legal to resort to the regimental or garrison court, which, according to the rulings, are only dispensed with when it is practicable to convene the more efficient war court—that the law merely creates a new court and a precedence in its favor.

Were not the act clear and positive in the letter, the same liberality to its spirit, in another particular, would retain, and for similar reasons, the field officer's court during peace, although there is no need of that summary disposition of cases which is required during war.

The necessity for a decision (published) in the matter is exhibited in the following cases, quite all of which have, during the last six months, come under our observation, viz:

Case I. Regimental and garrison courts ordered when it was practicable to order a field officer's court, claimed that the latter had no legal existence during peace.

II. Regimental and garrison court ordered when it was practicable to detail a field officer; because it was held, the former had the precedence.

III. Regimental and garrison courts ordered when it was practicable to detail a field officer; because it was held, they could be used indiscriminately, being equal associates.

IV. It being impracticable to order a field officer's court; failed to order either a regimental or garrison court; because it was held, they had been superseded entirely by the new court.

Again: When the field officer's court is used, the question by whom to be appointed has given rise to many decisions and very different practice, to the detriment of the service. The court is being ordered almost indiscriminately by post, regimental, district and department commanders under similar as well as various circumstances.

The practice is variable—without limit. What shall we do? each pursue the regular tenor of his way; or shall we be enlightened?

If the law remains as it is, we are not certain that necessity, which, as a companion of the Army, is so prolific in means, may not join hands with the Judge-Advocate-General and execute punishments (of field officer's courts) before they are confirmed; as, according to his decision, united with a little elasticity, field officers, knowing their duty, should be able to give a sentence—punishment—so nearly commensurate with the offence, as to insure its confirmation, and preclude the necessity of waiting months. Or it may result that officers, when they cannot resort to a garrison court, which on the frontier is frequently the case, will, from the same dire necessity, return to the infliction of punishments without courts.

Our peace establishment has never been what its material warrants; nor can it be, when punishments are showered on the head of the unsuspecting soldier. Let him see his way clearly through punishments and rewards, and we believe that nine out of every ten delinquents will follow their interests. Surprise punishments are not rare in the Army, nor are insubordination and desertion.

REFORM.

PAY OF MASTER'S MATES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I would endeavor, through the columns of your valuable paper, to call attention to a class of officers in the U. S. Navy, who it would seem have most of the time been either forgotten or wholly ignored as officers of the Navy, viz., mates, formerly master's mates.

The duties of this class of officers are varied and may consist of any duty from standing a regular quarter-deck watch to the carrying of a letter to the post-office. And in many instances they have been placed in command of tugs, schooners and picket launches, and I think with but very few exceptions, they have always performed those duties to the entire satisfaction of their superiors.

The last session of Congress gave to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy the power to increase the pay of naval officers, which has been done to the extent of one-third of their former salaries. This increase of thirty-three and one-third per cent. has been extended to every individual officer of the Navy, with the exception of midshipmen and mates. Now, we do not wish to be placed on the list of grumblers, at the same time we cannot help feeling this to be somewhat of an injustice; we are not as deserving of the thirty-three and a third per cent. as the captain's or paymaster's clerk, or probably the third assistant engineer would be a better comparison. True, the pay of mates was increased from four hundred and eighty to seven hundred and twenty dollars per year, after one year's sea service, by act of Congress of 1864; third assistant engineers, was also increased from seven hundred and fifty to one thousand dollars per year, and now again, with the benefit of the thirty-three and a third per cent. his pay is increased to thirteen hundred and thirty-three dollars per year, while the mate's pay remains the same.

The duties of third assistant engineers and mates are about the same in their respective departments—one is the junior officer of the engine-room while the other performs a similar duty on deck. Methinks I hear the engineer exclaim, But we are supposed to know how to run the engine; which I am perfectly willing to admit; at the same time I must claim for the mate the same proportion of knowledge in navigating the ship as the third assistant does in running the engine. Now let us look at the relative expenses of the two officers. In the first place, there are the uniforms. Well, the engineer wears a double-breasted coat, involving the expense of nine more buttons than the mate, who only ranks a single-breasted coat, but the mate wears a star on each sleeve, which more than covers the expense of the nine buttons. With the exception of a small ornament in the cap, the uniforms otherwise are the same, so the expenses for uniforms are about the same.

The mess arrangements are similar, they both being steerage officers, but not messing together, most of our naval ships being now fitted up with two steerages, one occupied by the mates, and the other by the assistant engineers.

In making these few remarks, I do not wish to be understood as claiming that mates' pay should be increased to thirteen hundred and thirty-three dollars per year by any means, but I do think we should have the thirty-three and a third per cent. granted to all other officers, and we do venture to hope, should the Honorable Secretary ever give our case a second thought, he will so far reconsider his decision as to extend to us the same benefit he has extended to our brother officers.

JUSTICE.

AUSTRIA IN 1757 AND 1866.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—It is justly said that nations and individuals rarely are willing to profit by the experience of others, but insist upon going through the painful process themselves, often to their serious and needless suffering.

Austria is one of those countries which have maintained themselves by mingled fraud and force, learning nothing and unlearning nothing except through the direct necessity of the hour. It needed only a knowledge of this fact to make it comparatively easy to predicate the success of Prussia, and the shortness and decisiveness of the campaign. But I confess I was surprised to day, on taking up Professor Stühr's "Investigations and Elucidation of the chief events of the History of the Seven Years' War," to find that the events of 1866 are nothing more than a repetition of the events of the spring of 1757, as treated in that work and as founded on authentic documents. The Austrian Generals and Ministers were alike divided with the people as to what the Prussians would do, and set leisurely about, or rather did not set about, occupying the mountain passes of Bohemia. Even after the Austrian General Brown (Benedek in 1866) received reports that the Prussians were approaching, he would not deceive himself, but persisted in believing that the Prussians would await his attack in Saxony. The result was in 1757 as in 1866—the Austrians were taken by surprise with dislocated forces, and at Prague suffered a "adova." At once all was consternation even at Vienna; the Emperor at first thought of going from Vienna to Prague to try the effect of his own presence; finally the great Prime Minister, Kaunitz, did proceed thitherward to try and instill some sense into his Generals' heads, but met by the news of the loss of the battle, hurried back to the capital as fast as his horses could carry him. Then, as now, preparations were made to conserve the archives. Day by day the irresolution spread and augmented, both in the people and in the army. Brown in 1757, as Benedek in 1866, was made the scapegoat. Some blamed him while others blamed the Aulic Council; the very Ministry was divided and antagonistic. Brown was charged with slowness, self-will, and inattention to orders, and, fortunately for him, perhaps, and his past noble reputation, died from the wounds received in the battle of Prague, leaving Prince Charles and Daun as obstinately divided as possible, but perfectly agreed on thwarting each other's plans. Nor were the German princes in the interest of Austria more reliable than now. At the first Prussian success Bavaria desired to remain neutral, Wurtemberg wanted to withdraw from the Austrian alliance, while other princes of the Confederation ate humble pie in the humblest manner.

Had Frederic II. handled his cards as well as Bismark, there is no knowing what he might not have wringed from the terror inspired by his victory at Prague. He played a desperate game, however, for greater advantages at Collin (which might have been repeated in 1866 at Florisdorf), and losing, sacrificed all the fruits of his astounding success, inaugurating thereby six years more of war. Human events repeat themselves in the most astonishing manner, but it seems as if the opening scenes of the campaign of 1757 were identical with those of the campaign of 1866. An Austrian-sided newspaper writer turned up his nose at the comparison of Frederic the Great of Prussia with Philip the Great of Macedon, and asked derisively if Bismark, then, was to be compared to Alexander? A few weeks have answered the question. What must the world say of Bismark now? Is he not a match for that astute of astute rulers, Louis Napoleon, and a foil for him is a great man indeed.

In conclusion, Lissa or Leuthen, 6th December, 1757, was a perfect type of our first Bull Run, 1861, and a foreshadowing of Sadowa, 1866. At Lissa, when the Prussians made their splendid oblique attack, "the Wurtembergers, without firing a shot, threw themselves upon the Bavarians, carried these latter away with them in their flight, and thus everything was thrown into confusion, so that there was no stopping the fatal gap in the Austrian left wing, nor any means of restoring order anywhere." The Hapburgers, in their arrogant stolidity, never learned and never will learn, and the Viennese know this, exclaiming, when Napoleon married Maria Louisa, "Now he's done for! Now we have caught him! Now we've inoculated him with Austrian ill-luck and Austrian stupidity!" And the result proved that the people's voice spoke the truth.

AN IMPOSTOR EXPOSED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir:—I desire to caution officers of the Army and others concerned against one Samuel A. Spencer, who is on a swindling tour about the country. He has been chief clerk of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, and has letters of recommendation (as clerk) from Generals Fry and McKeever, Surgeon Baxter, and other officers of the Bureau.

By a free use of these papers and a plausible story, he has been enabled to swindle several officers.

Will not some one arrest him, and at least take the papers away from him?

RICHARD I. DODGE, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 6, 1866.

The Acting Second Controller has decided that an officer whose discharge is dated prior to April 9, 1865, but not received until after that time, is not entitled to the three months' extra pay proper under the act of March 3, 1865, as amended by Congress July 13, 1866, giving such pay to all officers honorably discharged the service after the date mentioned.

The monthly commutation for quarters fixed in General Orders No. 9, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., June 23, 1867, is, in the City of Detroit, Michigan, increased to \$15 per room from Sept. 1, 1866.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The steamer *Paul Jones* sailed from the Navy Yard, Pensacola, on the 8th instant, to relieve the *Talapoosa* at New Orleans.

The supply steamer *Memphis* arrived at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, in a disabled condition, on the 9th instant, having lost the key to her propeller, which will delay her about one week.

COMMANDER L. A. Kimberly, formerly Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer of the U. S. steamer *Colorado*, has been detached from that vessel and ordered to return to the United States.

COMMODORE Melancton Smith has been detached from duty as Executive Officer of the Navy Yard, Washington, and appointed by the President, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department.

REAR-ADMIRAL Gregory accompanied by Commander Ransom, and Chief Engineer Danby, on last Monday by request of the Post-Master General, inspected the *Guiding Star* of the line of Brazilian steamers, with a view to her fitness for carrying the Brazilian mail.

The store ship *Supply*, arrived at Macao, July 9, ninety-eight days from New York; she experienced a terrific typhoon in the Chinese Sea but without injury. She was to sail for Hong Kong soon after. All on board were well.

The steamer *Richmond* arrived at the Navy Yard, Washington, in tow of the supply steamer *Neuborn*, accompanied by the tugs *Fortune* and *Trinna*, September 13th. The *Richmond* was taken there for the purpose of receiving her machinery, and the tugs are to be laid up at the above-named yard. The *Neuborn* will return to New York, sailing from there on the 21st inst., on her regular trip to the Atlantic Coast and Gulf squadrons with supplies.

The Secretary of the Treasury recently received advice from the United States Consul at Liverpool, accompanied by a communication from Paring Bros., bankers, informing him that there had been deposited in that banking-house the sum of £3,853 9s, as the balance of the proceeds from the sale of the rebel steamer *Shenandoah*. Bills of exchange have been drawn for that amount, which, in addition to the sum of £11,844 16s 10d, previously received from the same source, makes an aggregate amount of £15,698 5s 10d, as the results of the sale of the vessel.

The following is an extract from a letter received from an officer of the U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*, dated Boston, September 15th:

"We sail to-day for Cape Haytien, and a cruise of a month or so in the West Indies. All now well. No change in list of officers since sailing from New York, July 10th. Since that date we have visited Portsmouth, Gloucester, Marblehead, Portland, Eastport, other towns on the north-east coast and Halifax, N. S., and have had a very pleasant cruise."

Owing, however, to an accident with her machinery, the *Rhode Island* was compelled to put in at New York for repairs.

REAR-ADMIRAL H. H. Bell, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, informs the Navy Department in a letter dated June 30th last, from Shanghai, China, that the flagship *Hartford* visited during that month Amoy and Shanghai, seeing at the first named port but one American schooner, and at the latter but two ships. The *Wachusett* was still in the Gulf of Pichili, visiting the ports of Newchwang, Chufou and Tang Chow. Commander Townsend has been ordered to proceed to the last named place for the protection of American missionaries there established; the people, unchecked by the authorities, having desecrated their graves, and harassed the missionaries in many ways. No American man-of-war has ever before visited any of these ports, except Chefoo. The *Wyoming*, Commander Bankhead, has been at Hong Kong and the adjacent waters during the month. Admiral Bell was to change these vessels in order that they might have a change of air.

The Light-house Board have issued the following notices to Mariners:

Scotland—West Coast.—Measured Mile in Frith of Clyde.—Notice is hereby given, that beacons to indicate the length of a nautical mile (6,080 feet), for testing the speed of steam vessels, have been erected on the eastern shore of the Frith of Clyde. Each beacon consists of a single pole 45 feet high, with two arms 10 feet long, forming a broad angle 15 feet from the base, the whole being painted white. The two northern beacons are erected near Skelmorlie pier; the outer one being close to the high water shore on the South side, and from it the inner one (in a recess of the cliff) is 83 yards distant, bearing S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. The two southern beacons stand on level ground near Skelmorlie castle, the inner one being 100 yards from the outer one, in a S. E. by E. direction. The courses parallel with the measured mile—at right angles to the line of transit of the beacons—are N. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; the shore may be approached to the distance of a third of a mile.

England—South Coast.—Dungeness Light.—The Corporation of the Trinity House, London, has given notice that, on or about the first day of September, 1866, in order to mark the anchoring ground on either side of Dungeness, a portion of the light will be colored red, which will be seen when on—or the shore side of—the bearings of S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and E., respectively.

North Sea.—Red Light on Hook of Holland.—The Minister of Marine in Holland has given notice that, on and after the first day of May, 1866, a light will be exhibited from a light-house recently erected at the Hook of Holland, on the north side of entrance to the river Maas or Meuse, passage of Brielle. The light is a fixed red light, at an elevation of 19 feet above the level of the mole, at the extremity of which it is placed, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of six miles. The exact position of the light is not given. [All bearings are magnetic. Variation in the year 24 deg. 55 min.; and at Dungeness 19 deg. 50 min. west in 1866.]

Australia—East Coast.—Temporary Light on Goolbroke Head. *Port Curtis.*—The government of Queensland has given notice, that a temporary light, 50 feet above the sea, has recently been established on that part of Goolbroke head north-west of the Oyster Rock, entrance to Port Curtis. Vessels entering Port Curtis at night by the north channel should bring the light to bear about S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., being careful to keep it well open of Settlement Point, in order to avoid the rocks extending from that point.

Japan—Tanger Strait.—Floating Light in Hakodadi Bay.—Official information has been received at this office that, after the month of October, 1865, a light-vessel would be moored in the port of Hakodadi, Tanager or Sagar Strait. The vessel exhibits a fixed white light, at an elevation of 21 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of five miles. The vessel has one mast, carries a red ball during the day, and is moored in six fathoms water at the extremity of the bank, extending in a north-westerly direction from the peninsula of Hakodadi. The approximate position is given in latitude 41 deg. 47 min. 30 sec. N., longitude 140 deg. 44 min. 39 sec. east of Greenwich.

Sulu Sea—British Channel.—Fixed Red Light at Sumbonga Island of Mindanao.—Notice has been given by the Captain of the

Port of Sumbonga, at the south point of Mindanao, that on and after the 15th day of March, 1866, a fixed red light would be exhibited, as a harbor light, at Sumbonga. The light is placed at an elevation of 32 feet above the level of the sea, at the extremity of the mole. The approximate position is given in latitude 6 deg. 54 min. N., longitude 122 deg. 4 min. east of Greenwich.

North Atlantic Ocean—Bay of Biscay.—Light-Vessel on Plateau de Roche-Bonne.—Official information has been received at this office that, on and after the 15th day of September, 1866, the light-vessel, which has been moored east of the Plateau de Roche-Bonne—off the west coast of France—will exhibit two fixed white lights, the one being 46, and the other 33 feet above the level of the sea; in clear weather they should be seen from a distance of ten miles. The vessel is painted red, with two masts surmounted by skeleton balls, she is moored in 26 fathoms in about latitude 46 deg. 12 min. N., longitude 2 deg. 20 min. 51 sec. west of Greenwich. During foggy weather, a bell will be sounded quickly for the space of a minute, with an interval of three minutes; but in the event of a vessel passing near the floating light, the ringing will be continued without interruption. It is contemplated to substitute for this bell, a trumpet to be sounded by compressed air, which would be heard at a much greater distance.

Mediterranean.—Coast of Sur.—Lights at Port de Sur or Tyre.—The Turkish Government has given notice that on and after the 15th day of July, 1866, two lights will be exhibited from an ancient battery—overlooking the sea—on the west side of the town of Sur, ancient Tyre. The lights are fixed white vertical lights, the higher of the two being 56 feet above the level of the sea; and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of five miles. The position of the lights is given in latitude 33 deg. 17 min. north, longitude 35 deg. 14 min. 50 sec. east of Greenwich.

Port de Sur or Sidon.—Also, that on and after the 15th day of July, 1866, two lights would be exhibited, at the distance of 219 yards from the south extremity of the island of Saidra or Jesireh, at the entrance of the port of the same name. The lights will be fixed red vertical lights; the elevation of the higher of the two being 2 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of five miles. The position of the lights is in latitude 33 deg. 34 min. 15 sec. north, longitude 35 deg. 21 min. 28 sec. east of Greenwich.

Black Sea.—Fixed and Flashing Light on Cape Kouri.—Also, that on and after the 15th day of July, 1866, a light would be exhibited 43 yards from the extremity of Cape Kouri, on the western coast of the Black Sea. The light is a fixed white light, varied by a flash every two minutes. It is placed at an elevation of 174 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of fifteen miles. The position of the light is given in latitude 41 deg. 52 min. 30 sec. north, longitude 28 deg. 4 min. 15 sec. east of Greenwich.

Revolving Light on Cape Kiliakia or Kiliakra.—Also, that on and after the 15th day of July, 1866, a light would be exhibited about 30 yards from the extremity of Cape Kiliakia or Kiliakra, on the western shore of the Black Sea. The light will be a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute. It is placed at an elevation of 164 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of sixteen miles. The position of the light is given in latitude 43 deg. 21 min. 30 sec. north, longitude 28 deg. 39 min. 15 sec. east of Greenwich.

Newfoundland.—Southeast Coast.—Lights at Cape Race and Cape Pine.—With reference to notice to Mariners, Nos. 246 and 39, issued from this office on the 20th day of June, 1865, and the 10th day of July, 1866, respectively, relative to the proposed alterations of the lights at Cape Race and Cape Pine, mariners are hereby informed that the contemplated changes will take place on the 31st day of August, 1866. The fixed light at Cape Race will be altered to a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every half minute. The revolving light at Cape Pine will be altered to a fixed white light.

East Indies.—British Burmah.—Light-Vessel of entrance to Rangoon River.—Official information has been received at this office that, on the 1st day of June, 1866, the light-vessel at the entrance to Rangoon River would be moved in three and a half fathoms water, low springs, in latitude 16 deg. 16 min. north, longitude 96 deg. 19 min. 36 sec. east of Greenwich.

Ceylon.—Colombo Light.—Also, that, on and after the 1st day of September, 1866, the placing of a second-order dioptric apparatus in the clock tower—a temporary light will be exhibited from the old light-house, near the flagstaff, at an elevation of ninety feet above the sea.

Mediterranean.—South Coast of Spain.—Harbor Light at Cartagena.—Official information has been received at this office that, between the 18th and 22d of September, 1866, the light apparatus on Point Poldera, at the entrance of the port of Cartagena, will be removed from its present position to a new tower recently erected on Point Na liad, from whence the new light will be exhibited on the 24th day of September next. The light will be a fixed white light, at an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of ten miles. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, of the fourth order. The tower is conical in form, and colored yellow, with a green lantern. It stands in the centre of a square formed by the light-keeper's houses, at the distance of 82 feet from the high water of Point Navia. The position of the new light-tower is given in latitude 37 deg. 35 min. 45 sec. north, longitude 0 deg. 58 min. 26 sec. west of Greenwich.

Mediterranean.—West Coast of Italy.—Fixed and Flashing Light on Ponza Island.—Official information has been received at this office that, on and after the 1st day of August, 1866, a light would be exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Ponza Island, coast of Italy. The light is a fixed white light varied by a flash every half minute. It is said to be visible in clear weather all around the horizon at a distance of twenty-five miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the second order. The tower is square, with light red-colored steps, 52 feet high, and stands on the summit of Monte della Guardia, at the south end of the island, in latitude 40 deg. 51 min. 6 sec. north, longitude 12 deg. 57 min. 25 sec. east of Greenwich.

Sardinia.—South Coast.—Fixed Light at Cape Spartivento.—Also, that, on and after the 1st day of August, 1866, a light would be exhibited from a light-house recently erected at Cape Spartivento, on the south coast of Sardinia. The light is a fixed white light, at an elevation of 264 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of twenty-three miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the second order. The tower stands in latitude 35 deg. 52 min. 34 sec. north, longitude 8 deg. 50 min. 49 sec. east of Greenwich.

Mediterranean.—Southeast Coast of Spain.—Light at the Port of Grao de Valencia.—Official information has been received at this office that, on the 1st day of October, 1866, a new light will be exhibited at the extremity of the East Mole now in course of construction at the port of Grao de Valencia, southeast coast of Spain. The light will be a fixed red light, placed at an elevation of 23 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of nine miles. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric, of the sixth order, and the position is given in latitude 39 deg. 25 min. 10 sec. north, longitude 0 deg. 18 min. 36 sec. west of Greenwich. The lantern will be suspended from an iron cylindrical column, painted black, and its position will be advanced in proportion to the extension of the mole.

South Coast of Italy.—Two Fixed Lights at Port St. Remo.—Also, that, on the 1st day of August, two new lights were established on the mole of the port of St. Remo. The outer light is a fixed white light, 29 feet above the level of the sea; the inner light is a fixed green light, 26 feet above the level of the sea; and in clear weather they should be seen from a distance of three or four miles. The positions given are as follows, viz: Outer light, latitude 43 deg. 45 min. 51 sec. north, longitude 7 deg. 45 min. 51 sec. east; inner light, latitude 43 deg. 45 min. 57 sec. north, longitude 7 deg. 46 min. 49 sec. east of Greenwich. The lanterns are placed on the top of wooden poles, supported by massive stone work, on the slope of the moles.

North Atlantic.—North Coast of Spain.—Fixed Red Light at Port of Gijon, Province of Oviedo.—Official information has been received at this office that, on the 1st day of October, 1866, a new light would be exhibited on the extremity of the mole of Santa Catalina, recently constructed at the port of Gijon, north coast of Spain. The light will be a fixed red light, at an elevation of 29 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of seven miles. The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order. The lantern will be suspended from a bronze-colored iron column, 15 feet high, situated at the extremity of the new mole at the point of Seca; and its position is given in latitude 43 deg. 32 min. 30 sec. north, longitude 3 deg. 40 min. 16 sec. west of Greenwich. There is also another fixed red light, of less brilliancy, at the extremity of the northern mole of the Darsena of Basin, which can only be seen after passing the bar.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON John E. McDonald, U. S. Army, died at St. Louis, Mo., September 10, 1866, of cholera.

LEAVE of absence for forty days has been granted Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, Captain First U. S. infantry.

BREVET Major-General John C. Robinson, commanding Military Department of North Carolina, has been granted leave of absence for thirty days.

BREVET Major B. E. Fryer, Assistant-Surgeon U. S. Army, has been announced as Assistant Medical Director of the Department of the Lakes, to date from August 23, 1866.

BREVET Major-General A. Baird, U. S. Army, has been directed to proceed to Washington, D. C., on important public business, under instructions from Major-General Sheridan.

CAPTAIN William Mills, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, at present commands the post of Atlanta, Ga., which is garrisoned by companies D and G First battalion Sixteenth U. S. infantry.

FIRST Lieutenant and Brevet Major E. H. Hosner, Eighty-first colored infantry, has been relieved from duty in charge of recruits, and ordered to report to the commanding officer of his regiment.

THE general court martial which convened at St. Augustine, Florida, by order of Major-General J. G. Foster, and of which Major M. M. Blunt, Seventh U. S. infantry, was president, has been dissolved.

FIRST Lieutenant James P. Ruggles, Fifth U. S. cavalry, has been assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters Department of the Tennessee, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

THE leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel J. H. Baxter, Surgeon U. S. Army, in Special Orders No. 437, September 1, 1866, from the Adjutant-General's office, has been extended fifteen days from the 18th inst.

SECOND Lieutenant J. L. Spalding, First U. S. infantry, has been directed to proceed without delay to Shreveport, La., for the purpose of enlisting in the U. S. service all men at that place recruited for the Regular Army.

CAPTAIN and Brevet Major James L. Thompson, Eighty-first U. S. Colored infantry, has been detailed as recruiting officer for the Regular Army, at Shreveport, La., under instructions from Headquarters Department of the Gulf.

ASSISTANT Surgeon J. D. Johnson, Eighty-first U. S. Colored infantry, has been relieved from duty at the Sedgwick U. S. Army General Hospital, and ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of the post at Baton Rouge, La.

MAJOR Francis Moore, Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored infantry, has been detached from his regiment, and ordered to assume command, until further orders, of all recruits for the Ninth U. S. cavalry, now at or arriving in the city of New Orleans.

CAPTAIN William Shields, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Georgia, and ordered to duty as Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of the Freedmen's Bureau at Alexandria, Va., relieving Brevet Major J. J. Hoff.

FIRST Lieutenant William F. Ackerman, Tenth U. S. Colored artillery (heavy), relieved from detached duty upon the discontinuance of the Department of Louisiana, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer of his company at Fort Livingston, La.

FIRST Lieutenant Andrew Coats, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Freedmen's Bureau of the State of North Carolina, and is announced as Inspector Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for that State.

SECOND Lieutenant Charles M. Bucklin, Eighty-first U. S. Colored infantry, has been detailed for duty in charge of recruits for the Ninth U. S. cavalry, and ordered to report without delay to Major Francis Moore, Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored infantry, commanding detachment.

FIRST Lieutenant Whittingham Cox, Fourth U. S. infantry, has been relieved from recruiting service at Ogdensburg, New York, and ordered to join his company at Madison barracks, Sackett's Harbor. Lieutenant Cox has been granted permission to delay reporting for twenty days.

LIEUTENANT Selden A. Day, Company C, Fifth U. S. artillery, has been temporarily relieved from duty with his company at Fort Monroe, and has been ordered to assume command of Battery F, Fifth U. S. artillery, stationed at Richmond, Va.

FIRST Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry W. Wheeler, Eighty-first U. S. Colored infantry, has been detailed for duty in charge of recruits for the Ninth U. S. cavalry, and has been ordered to report to Major Francis Moore, Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored infantry, commanding detachment.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles H. Roberts, Tenth U. S. Colored artillery (heavy), has been directed to proceed to Brownsville, Texas, under special instructions from Major-General Sheridan, commanding Department of the Gulf. Lieutenant Roberts will return to Headquarters upon the completion of this duty.

CAPTAIN D. M. Meredith, Fifteenth U. S. infantry, having been tried before a general court-martial and found guilty of "Drunkenness on duty," has been sentenced "to be cashiered." The sentence having been approved by the President, Captain Meredith ceases to be an officer in the United States service from the 28th ult.

BREVET Colonel Henry Page, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has been ordered to relieve Colonel Henry T. Noble, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Arkansas, receiving to him for such public property and funds as he may have on hand. Colonel Noble will proceed to his home, and report by letter to the Adjutant-

General of the Army. Brevet Major-General Ord, General commanding, regrets that his private interests make it necessary that Colonel Noble should leave the service. He leaves with his associates a high reputation for energy, capacity and attention to his duties.

FIRST Lieutenant Abner Doane, Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored infantry, has been detailed as an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau for the parish of East Baton Rouge, La., and vicinity. Lieutenant Doane will receive written instructions from Brevet Colonel J. I. Gregg, General Superintendent of Freedmen for Louisiana.

FIRST Lieutenant D. T. Wells, Eighth U. S. infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, has been announced as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brevet Major-General John C. Robinson, commanding Military Command of North Carolina. Major Wells will also perform the duties of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the above mentioned Military Command.

CAPTAIN Jacob F. Chur, Veteran Reserve Corps, having reported for duty in accordance with Special Orders No. 124, War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, has been assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Brevet Major-General J. C. Robinson, the Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of North Carolina.

So much of Special Orders No. 429, Paragraph 2, from the Adjutant-General's office, dated August 28, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States, to take effect September 1, 1866, Captain Oliver D. Kinsman (brevet major), Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, has been amended to take effect October 1, 1866. S. O. No. 454, Par. 4, Sept. 12, 1866.

IN the case of James McCormack, late Captain, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteers, sentenced by a general court-martial to be cashiered, as promulgated in General Orders, No. 43, Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tennessee, December 25, 1862, upon the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate, based upon irregularities and defects in the record, the findings and sentence are set aside, and he has been granted an honorable discharge, to take effect from the date of his dismissal.

A BOARD of Officers was appointed to meet in New Orleans, at the camp of Company G, Sixth U. S. cavalry, on the 12th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon all circumstances connected with the stabbing of private Henry C. Campbell, Company G, Sixth U. S. cavalry, by corporal Patrick Connelly, of the same company. Detail for the Board: Brevet Major H. E. Brown, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army; Captain I. D. De Russey, First U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant John Hamilton, First U. S. infantry.

A BOARD, to consist of the following-named officers was appointed to meet at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, Thursday, September 6, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report upon the suitability for officers' quarters, of the rooms assigned to officers of the First U. S. infantry. Detail for the Board: Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Gulf; Brevet Colonel T. A. McParlin, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director Department of the Gulf; Brevet Major J. S. Crosby, First U. S. artillery, aide-de-camp.

UNDER the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1 1865, from the Adjutant-General's office, the services of the following named officers being no longer needed, they have been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names: Assistant Quartermasters U. S. Volunteers Captain Moses H. Goodridge, September 15, 1866; Captain James O. Churchill, September 15, 1866; Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Volunteers Captain J. A. Colman (brevet major), September 15, 1866; Additional Paymaster U. S. Volunteers Samuel A. Pearce, jr. (brevet lieutenant-colonel), September 20, 1866.

IN the case of William E. Horton, late First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, Eighth U. S. Veteran Volunteers, sentenced by a General Court-Martial "To be cashiered, with the loss of all pay and allowances now due or that may become due him, to pay a fine of \$1,000 to the United States Government, and be confined for the period of one year at such place as the proper authority may direct," and now undergoing execution of sentence at Fort Delaware, Delaware (General Court-Martial Orders No. 36, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, February 2, 1866), the unexecuted portion of the sentence of imprisonment has been remitted by the President.

A BOARD of Survey was appointed to meet in New Orleans, at the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Strang, Assistant-Quartermaster, Wednesday, September 12, 1866, at 10 a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to verify an alleged unavoidable wastage in certain lots of oils, turpentine, and varnishes, for which Lieutenant-Colonel Strang is responsible. The Board will ascertain if proper care was taken in the preservation of this property, and report the amount lost, if any. Detail for the Board: Captain and Brevet Major Charles L. McAllister, Eighty-first U. S. Colored infantry; First Lieutenant George S. Grimes, Eighty-first U. S. Colored infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles M. Bucklin, Eighty-first U. S. Colored infantry.

A BOARD of Survey was appointed to meet at the office of Captain John F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, U. S. Army, New Orleans, Thursday, September 6, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon an alleged damage and deficiency in a certain lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, received by Captain Rodgers, from Lieutenant D. F. Kelley, Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored infantry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Baton Rouge, La. Detail for the Board: Captain E. G. Manning, Eighty-first U. S. Colored infantry; First Lieutenant Francis H. Carver, Eighty-first U. S. Colored infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles D. Beyer, Eighty-first U. S. Colored infantry.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was appointed to meet at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., Monday, Septem-

ber 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Wood, First U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain B. S. Humphreys, First U. S. artillery; First Lieutenant W. N. Tisdall, First U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant C. D. Viole, First U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant P. Branagan, First U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant J. F. Dillenback, First U. S. artillery; Second Lieutenant J. L. Worden, First U. S. infantry. First Lieutenant H. C. Robinett, First U. S. infantry, Judge-Advocate.

MAJOR-GENERAL Meade, commanding the Department of the East, announces in general orders the following officers as composing his staff: Brevet Brigadier-General Simon F. Barstow, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Meade, Captain and Aide-de-Camp, First Lieutenant Ninth infantry, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Major Campbell D. Emory, Captain, Ninth infantry Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Brigadier-General George H. Crossman, Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General James Totten, Major and Acting Inspector-General U. S. Army, Inspector General, Brevet Brigadier-General John M. Cuyler, Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Director; Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. Kilburn, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, September 1, 1866. }

THE following memorandum of orders and instructions, relating to officers of the Ordnance Department, issued during the month of August, 1866, is communicated for the information of the Corps:

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

Lieutenant Howard Stockton directed to proceed, as soon as relieved at Watervliet Arsenal, to Springfield Armory, for temporary duty at that place. Order Chief of Ordnance, August 4, 1866.

Brevet Brigadier-General F. D. Callender granted thirty days' leave of absence. S. O. No. 386, A. G. O., August 7, 1866.

Brevet Captain C. F. Rockwell granted thirty days' leave of absence. S. O. No. 406, A. G. O., August 10, 1866.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell granted thirty days' leave of absence. S. O. No. 416, A. G. O., August 20, 1866.

Brevet Colonel T. G. Baylor directed to proceed to Washington Arsenal, as soon as convenient, to examine the fifteen-inch iron gun carriage at that post. Order Chief of Ordnance, August 20, 1866.

Brevet Captain Jasper Myers directed to report in person to the Ordnance Office for orders. Order Chief of Ordnance, August 20, 1866.

Brevet Captain O. E. Michaelis granted thirty days' leave of absence. S. O. No. 425, A. G. O., August 25, 1866.

Brevet Major Theo. Edison assigned to duty at Rock Island Arsenal. S. O. No. 426, A. G. O., August 25, 1866.

Brevet Major J. M. Whittemore assigned to duty at Watervliet Arsenal. S. O. No. 426, A. G. O., August 25, 1866.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Harris assigned to command of Indianapolis Arsenal. S. O. No. 426, A. G. O., August 25, 1866.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel D. H. Buel assigned to command of Kennebec Arsenal. S. O. No. 426, A. G. O., August 25, 1866.

Brevet Captain Morris Schaff assigned to command of Mount Vernon Arsenal. S. O. No. 426, A. G. O., August 25, 1866.

Brevet Captain W. S. Beebe assigned to duty at Frankford Arsenal. S. O. No. 426, A. G. O., August 25, 1866.

Lieutenant Isaac W. Macley assigned to duty at Watertown Arsenal. S. O. No. 426, A. G. O., August 25, 1866.

Lieutenant A. L. Varney assigned to duty at Watertown Arsenal. S. O. No. 426, A. G. O., August 25, 1866.

Brevet Colonel T. T. S. Laidley detailed to witness and assist in the firing of one of Ames' one-hundred pounder wrought-iron Navy guns at Bridgeport, Conn., under the direction of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance. Order Chief of Ordnance, August 29, 1866.

BREVET Major-General TILLSON, Commanding Sub-District of Georgia, issued the following order on the 15th inst.:

Information having been received at these Headquarters, that on the 14th inst., at Waynesboro, Burke County, Ga., Sergeant REED, and detachment of two men from First battalion, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, were forcibly dispossessed of two horses, the property of the U. S. Government, taken by the Sergeant, in pursuance of orders from these Headquarters, from JAMES BELL, and that Sergeant REED and his detachment were summoned to appear for trial before the County Court of said Burke County, for having the said two public horses in their possession—Therefore Brevet Major N. L. DYKEMAN, Commanding Post of Augusta, will send a commanding officer with sufficient force to Burke County to arrest JAMES BELL, and confine him, under General Orders No. 44, C. S. from Headquarters of the Army, and to get the two U. S. Government horses in question which will be turned over to Brevet Major C. T. WATSON, Post Quartermaster at this place. The officer sent in charge of the party will notify the civil authorities that they will not be allowed to interfere in this matter, and that force will be used if necessary to prevent it.

GENERAL Orders No. 9, Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, contains the proceedings of a General Court-Martial of which Captain and Brevet Major JAMES W. LONG, Second U. S. infantry, was President, which convened at Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Kentucky, in the case of eleven enlisted men of the U. S. Army.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1866.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States fund, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

POLITICS IN THE ARMY.

WE are glad to see that our article on "Politics in the Army," in the last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has received the unqualified endorsement of the General-in-Chief of the Army, as we believe it has of nearly every officer who has read the article. We do not mean to say that General GRANT has referred directly to the article in question, but his letter in reply to an invitation to attend the Pittsburgh Soldiers' Convention is a full and explicit—although terse—expression of views the same as those uttered by the JOURNAL, as to the propriety of the public participation of Army officers in our political contests. This letter is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept., 18, 1866.

L. Edwin Dudley, Chairman Executive Committee Soldiers' and Sailors' Union:

SIR: General GRANT directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present at a National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1866, for political purposes. He instructs me to say that it is contrary to his habit and to his convictions of duty to attend political meetings of any character whatsoever, and that he sees with regret the action of any officer of the Army taking a conspicuous part in the political dissensions of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

ADAM BADEAU,
Colonel and A. D. C.

After so distinct and emphatic an expression from the Head of the Army, it may be unnecessary for us to say anything more to impress on the minds of officers the views we have already presented. They will be aware, hereafter, that political prominence—on either side—will not recommend them to favor at headquarters. It is not improbable that such prominence may be there considered quite seriously, when questions of advancement or of favorable assignment are up. In deciding between the claims of two officers of nearly equal rank and merit, it is extremely likely that the one who has sunk the officer in the politician will ascertain that he has not only been guilty of an impropriety, but of a blunder.

Let us hope that no further admonitions, either from official or unofficial sources, will be needed on this subject. By withdrawing from all political contests the officers of the Army and Navy will have removed a serious cause of trouble among themselves. When honors and favors are adjudged solely on the ground of professional and personal merit, there will be little dissatisfaction, and a grave obstacle in the way of efficient discipline will have been put out of the way. Not the least important consideration is the effect that this prudent abstinence will have on the standing of the Army with the people. Those who are at all aware of the natural jealousy with which the Regular Army has always been regarded in this country, will appreciate the value of this consideration.

There are among the old officers of the Army many

whose life-long practice should be an example to the younger men. Strictly devoted to their military duties; unqualifiedly loyal to the Constitution and the Government; giving an unquestioning obedience to all orders from the proper authority; avoiding all political meetings and keeping aloof from all politicians; winning the respect of men of all parties and retaining their own—such are the officers who have maintained the credit of the Army, in war and in peace, and who have disarmed the apprehension that the Army could be used by administration or opposition parties as a political engine.

We again take occasion to say that the late officers of our grand Volunteer army stand on an entirely different footing. It is their unquestioned privilege and duty to mingle actively in the political contests of the day. None are certainly better qualified to act intelligently in regard to the unsettled questions left us as the unwelcome legacy of the war. They know what the Rebellion was, for they went where it was—flagrant and defiant, until put down by their heroic efforts and sacrifices. They know, too, how best to deal with the men they have so often met in fair and open fight. Free from the cowardice that would provide against imaginary terrors; not to be intimidated by braggart threats of a renewed civil war; they are destitute of any malice toward the foes who fought them so well. If we could, in some way, ascertain the sincere and unbiassed views of all of our returned officers and soldiers upon the vexed questions of the day, we believe that the aggregate verdict would come as near being entirely right and wise, as it would certainly be manly and patriotic.

THE CHATTANOOGA.

THE report of the Board of Naval Engineers on the late trial of the *Chattanooga* is published elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL. Though we have already criticised this report in these pages, the importance of the interests involved requires that we should now examine it more particularly. A ship which has shown her ability to run over thirteen knots an hour should not be condemned for any trivial or easily remediable faults in her machinery. The *Chattanooga* is one of three competitive vessels—of which the *Madawaska* and the *Wampanoag* are the others—and the great question involved is the comparative merits of the engines of Mr. ISHERWOOD and those of distinguished civilian engineers. These vessels are intended to attain the highest rate of speed possible to a war steamer. Their models are in every respect admirable, and large sums of money have been lavished on the engines. It is, therefore, of great importance to the country that the trial be conducted with entire fairness, and with the single purpose of securing to the Navy the best engines and the fastest ships.

The report opens by stating that "the crank-shaft journals are not yet in a good condition, being 'far from having a good bearing; but are wearing 'better than on the previous trial, and gave no 'trouble by heating on the last trial.' These principal bearings 'are not yet in a good condition,' but they 'gave no trouble by heating.' What more can be expected from such heavy bearings—and new ones too—than to give 'no trouble by heating,' we cannot imagine. As there are four crank-shaft journals in these engines, no less than 45 inches long each, it is, of course, impossible for every square inch of this vast surface to have 'a good bearing;' but yet they gave 'no trouble from heating.' Still further, this portion of the engines is made strictly in accordance with the doctrines of the Chief of the Bureau, as will be seen by examining any of the engines (since the *Allegany's*) built from his designs for the Navy.

"The crank pins and brasses," says the report, "are in a bad condition. They are not deeply 'cut, but are very rough, and have no good bearing 'at all.' The fact that on the last trial the engines averaged some 51 turns for twenty-four hours, and sometimes reached as high as 57 or 58, notwithstanding the crank-pin brasses were perfectly new and had not been run, seems to us conclusive evidence that these journals ran remarkably well. The report says, 'the crank pins were run with large streams of water 'on them continually, and it seems almost impossible 'that they should heat under such circumstances, 'but notwithstanding, they show every indication of 'having been very hot.' Now, it is quite clear if

they had been 'very hot,' and the engines had been kept going at the high speed they continually ran throughout this trial, even the 'large streams of 'water' could not have prevented the oil from boiling off the journals, which would consequently have absolutely ruined them, and no doubt the surfaces, at least, of the brasses themselves would have been melted.

The crank shaft, which is a solid forging, is condemned as defective on account of several cracks. If this shaft is defective, and the Chief of Bureau will state that a new one is necessary, there is not the slightest doubt but that it will be cheerfully furnished by the Messrs. MERRICK, who have too good a record to desire to foist imperfect forgings on the Nation. It should, however, be borne in mind that this shaft was forged solid (by one of the best forgers in the world), in accordance with the directions of the Chief of the Steam Bureau, instead of being constructed in parts, as the Messrs. MERRICK desired. The latter method is now adopted by our best builders, and, by the way, is the plan adopted by the Bureau itself in the *Wampanoag* class. Of course, by the building up system, the crank pins can not only be made of steel, but their soundness can be confidently expected. Much space is devoted in the report to the microscopic description of sand holes and small cracks in some of the cylinder ribs. Of course, these trifling imperfections, which do not impair the value of the engines, were seen by the inspecting engineers as soon as the cylinders were removed from the foundry, and before any work had been put on them; if they had been regarded of any importance, they should and would have been rejected at that time.

The main steam valves are next described and summarily condemned. On this point it will be sufficient to state that these valves are employed on many of the very best engines, not only in the Naval service, but in many merchant vessels, and their use has always been attended with very satisfactory results. They are considerably better than those on the *Juniata* class, which in some cases ploughed their way almost into the cylinder.

With respect to the lack of power in the circulating pump to force the quantity of refrigerating water through the condenser required to condense the enormous body of steam which is poured into the *Chattanooga's* condensers, we can only say that it is a matter which can be easily remedied, and we understand steps have already been taken to do so.

The Board state that during the trial "the vacuum 'averaged 19.3 inches;' but they fail to notice that this was caused by an air leak into the condenser, which, when stopped, caused the vacuum to average nearly 24 inches.

With regard to the stipulations in the contract, the report says: "In our opinion, the engines, as they 'are now, will never be able to work off the steam 'generated by 14,000 pounds of coal per hour, with '26½ inches vacuum for twenty-four consecutive 'hours, owing to the heating of the journals. The 'heating may be partially remedied by lengthening 'the journals to give them more surface.'

We learn from trustworthy authority that the reason why the engines were not run faster on the trial was due solely to the fact of the exhaustion of the firemen and coal passers; so excessive were their efforts to burn "14,000 pounds of coal per hour," that many of them gave out, and, in some cases, actually fainted. The quantity of "14,000 pounds of 'coal' seems to be regarded as possessing some magic power. No matter how fast the vessel goes, whether 13, 14, or 15 knots, if this enormous quantity is not consumed with a vacuum of "26½ inches," the *Chattanooga* is perforce a failure!

It needs only to be known that the bearing surface of the *Chattanooga's* journals is some 60 per cent more than is the universal practice of the principal screw-engine builders in England, to get a proper estimate of the value of the opinion of the Board on this point; moreover, these journals are made almost in exact accordance with the practice of the Steam Bureau itself. In fine, we cannot see that the Board have shown anything like sufficient reasons for condemning these engines.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to the following extract from a call for a convention of soldiers:

It is requested that officers and men attend the convention in uniform.

form. Veterans not commissioned are entitled by the act of Congress to wear the insignia of the lieutenant rank.

This extract is not correct, as Congress did not pass any such act. Senator RAMSAY offered a resolution to the effect that privates of the Regular and Volunteer Armies who served three years and were honorably mustered out might wear the uniform of a lieutenant on occasions of ceremony, and that of captain five years after the date of their muster out. This resolution, however, was disagreed to, as it was evidently offered to cast ridicule upon the very just proposition of Senator NESMITH, which was incorporated as a part of the present Army Bill. Section 34 of the bill, which embodies the resolution above referred to, reads as follows:

And be it further enacted, That all officers who have served during the Rebellion as Volunteers in the Armies of the United States, and who have been, or may hereafter be, honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service, shall be entitled to bear the official title and, upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commissions in the Volunteer service. In case of officers of the Regular Army, the Volunteer rank shall be entered on the official Army Register. Provided, That these privileges shall not entitle any officer to command, pay or emoluments.

We hope the extract above alluded to will not induce any veteran to purchase a lieutenant's insignia unless he is entitled to wear it, as provided in section 34 of the Army Bill.

THE late meeting of the British Association at Nottingham had more than usual importance to military and naval men. The paper read by Captain NOBLE, on "The penetration of shot and resistance of iron-clad defences," was one of a nature which private bodies rarely have presented before them. It detailed a number of experiments made in examination of this interesting subject, by the Ordnance Select Committee of the Association. The report is thorough, and has a merit which its official government rivals cannot always claim—that of conclusiveness. It is quite long, and we cannot go over the whole ground covered by it at this time.

In 1862 one of the committees connected with the Association proposed a series of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining what relation existed between the penetration of projectiles and the *vis viva* of the shot, and the present examination, undertaken in 1864, has grown out of that. The following points were marked out for consideration: (1.) To determine the relative penetrating effects of two shot on an iron plate, provided they strike with the same "work," notwithstanding the one may be heavy with a low velocity and the other light with a high velocity. (2.) To determine the relative resistances of a plate to penetration by two shot of similar form of head, and striking with "work" proportional to their respective diameters.

The first trials were against 5½-inch iron plates, firmly fixed by upright supports, but unbacked; these were fired at from guns placed in battery at 100 yards distance. The guns are 6.3-inch muzzle-loading rifle (shunt); 7-inch muzzle-loading rifle, 130 cwt.; 100-pounder smooth bore, 6½ tons (9 inches). The actual velocity of each round was observed at a short distance in front of the plate, and the striking velocity determined by calculation, with but a very small error, not of any importance. The charges were so proportioned, for the first inquiry, that all the balls on arriving had the same amount of work, or force to be expended, stored up within them. The results of the experiments are summed up in the sentence: "If we examine the table it appears that penetration (that is, perforation) varies nearly in the inverse ratio of the diameter of the shot. In the only round which does not bear this out, the fault may have been in the steel of which the projectile is composed."

To establish this result more fully, the Committee determined to repeat the experiments against 4½-inch plates, and to so arrange the charges as to have the shot just perforate the plate. To apportion these charges, the results observed in the experiments against the 5½-inch plates were used. A 6.22-inch projectile had been just able to perforate the latter with a work on impact of 825 foot tons. Assuming that the resistance of iron varies as the square of the thickness, the force necessary to penetrate a 4½-inch plate would be 552 foot tons; the assumption of the resistance of iron has proved by one experiment to be correct. The results corresponded very nearly to the calculations. It was found that a projectile reaching a 4½-inch plate with a "work" of 542 foot tons

would just perforate it. In most cases the shot rebounded and fell in front of the plate, showing that they had expended nearly all their force in the work of perforation.

The report draws from these experiments—which are too numerous for us to detail in full—the following conclusions: First, An unbacked wrought iron plate will be perforated with equal facility by solid steel shot of similar form of head, and having the same diameter, provided that they have the same *vis viva* on impact, and it is immaterial whether the *vis viva* be the result of a heavy shot and low velocity, or a light shot and high velocity.

Second, An unbacked iron plate will be penetrated by solid steel shot of the same form of head, but of different diameters, provided their striking *vis viva* varies inversely as the diameter, nearly, that is, inversely as the circumference of the shot.

Third, That the resistance of unbacked wrought-iron plates to absolute penetration by solid steel shot of similar form and equal diameter, varies as the square of their thickness nearly. (This is true only when the plates are of the best quality.)

Fourth, These experiments have proved that, although in the case of cast-iron, a light projectile, moving with a high velocity will indent iron plates to a greater depth than a heavier projectile with a low velocity but equal "work," it is not as necessary that there should be a high velocity when the projectiles are of a hard material, such as steel and chilled iron; and this result will be much in favor of rifled guns, by enabling them to prove effective with comparatively moderate charges.

In regard to oblique firing, experiments were made by the Armstrong and Whitworth Committee, who set up 4½-inch plates at an angle of 52 degrees with the vertical, and fired at them with the competing guns. The projectiles struck with a work of nearly 53 foot tons per inch of circumference, and failed to pass through, though the plate was cracked and opened at the back. Other experiments with a wall piece, firing flat headed steel cylinders at plates ¾ inch thick, set at various angles, proved that the plate was not perforated when set oblique, but was perforated when set upright. This, the report remarks, "is in favor of turrets or cupolas for sea and land defences, as there is a great probability that such structures will be struck obliquely. It is also in favor of protecting guns by shields placed at a slope, and not upright."

In regard to the effect of cast-iron projectiles as compared with steel of the same size and form, an examination of the experiments shows that in almost every instance, where the shot were moving at a velocity not exceeding 1,200 feet, the cast-iron shot may be said to require about two and a half times the work necessary to effect the same amount of penetration as steel shot. This conclusion refers only to cast-iron in its normal state, and must be set aside for chilled iron shot. It also is of no value in considering systems of artillery like our own, where perforation is of secondary importance, and where the smashing and disruptive effects of a slow and heavy blow over a large surface are well secured by cast-iron shot.

The whole of this report has not reached us, and some of its heads, with the interesting discussion it excited, we must leave for further consideration. The fact that so careful an investigation of a matter usually left for governments to examine has been undertaken by a private association, speaks well for the enterprise and scientific spirit of the body. The conclusions reached, while in some points they merely repeat what has been ascertained before, are in other respects new, and are all of them valuable as well for their thoroughness as for the scientific manner in which they have been worked out.

THE Peace societies have for over fifty years been agitating, with commendable energy and indefatigable perseverance, the reduction of the vast standing armies which have afflicted the sorely pressed tax-payers of England and the European Continent. They have demonstrated, over and over again, the inutility of these armies, and the countless evils attendant on keeping them up. Yet their arguments have fallen on deaf ears, and have, so far, not produced a single practical result.

What they could not begin to accomplish, is likely to be, to a good degree, effected through more

powerful agencies. The consolidation of the Italian and German peoples, each under a single government, will do more toward perpetuating peace, and toward the reduction of the standing armies of Europe, than all other causes whatsoever. Wars for conquest are not now popular, and when each nationality has a separate and independent government, the chances of collision will be far less than they have been when a portion of a people have had to submit to the rule of foreigners. If all the German speaking peoples could be brought under a common government—and we believe they will, within the next ten or twenty years—what motive could they have for war? Too strong to fear assault from any quarter, having natural and well-defined boundaries, and naturally inclined to the pursuits of peace, and averse to war—the German Nation would not only keep the peace itself, but would be an immense barrier to hostilities between the other great Powers.

With the Italians the case is nearly the same. They were restless, dissatisfied, and uneasy, so long as the Austrian power held a portion of their own people and of Italian territory. The boundaries they have now acquired do not exactly suit them, but nearly everything—save the *éclat* of victory—they desired to accomplish by the late war, has been gained, and the rest will follow, sooner or later. The Papal question is about the sole remaining difficulty, and this is now in their own hands. Austria dare not interfere, and NAPOLEON does not want to. So strong, compact, and isolated a nation as Italy, can now well afford to send the majority of her soldiers back to productive pursuits, without apprehension of attack from any quarter, and begin to accumulate means for the reduction of her large and burdensome debt.

When Germany and Italy shall have begun the work of disarmament, France and Austria will have to follow their example, and will, doubtless, be glad to do so. There never was a time when there was so little real animosity between the peoples of Europe, or so great a distaste for war. When the artificial boundaries imposed by force or diplomacy shall have been rectified, there will be much less danger of collisions between peoples so disposed, and enjoying the prosperity and blessedness of peace, each under its own peculiar form of government.

THE Austrian account of the sinking of the *Re d'Italia* seems to be confirmed by later reports. If the vessel had run on at the time of the collision she might have saved herself. But her captain calculated that he could reverse his engines in time and let the *Max* run ahead of him. He tried it, and was struck just as the ship began to make stern way. "The story of the sub-lieutenant running up the flags is true, but he was not drowned. He is on shore and on leave. The total number saved from the water (all after the fight was over) was nine officers and one hundred and fifty-seven men, which, with those saved by the Austrians, leave four hundred drowned. There were two hundred and thirty lost in the explosion of the *Paletro*, and ninety-nine in other vessels of the fleet—about seven hundred and forty in all. Most of the casualties in the iron-clads were caused by shot striking the edge of the port holes and driving in splinters. The towers built on some of them for the use of the captain in battle were useless, and both Italians and Austrians agree that a captain must stand outside to manage his ship. The *Re de Portogallo* lost all her port shutters and her bridge in her collision with the *Kaiser*."

A REPORT has just been published by order of the House of Commons, made by Captain S. OSBORNE, on the performance of the *Royal Sovereign*, in experimental firing. It is dated August 1, 1864. The experiments were to ascertain the amount of concussion, its effects, etc., with the following result: "The glass which had shaken out of my cabin skylights, and the compasses, in the experiment of leaving them on deck, the starting of the bottom planks of one of the boats, and loosening the parts of the hencoops which were nailed, was the only damage done during the three days' practice with the heaviest artillery ever embarked on board a British man-of-war." The guns were what the English call 300-pounders, and the charges from 20 pounds up to the full 35 pounds. "In action, the first turret can fire right ahead, and the fourth turret within five degrees of right astern, as we should not hesitate to sacrifice the ventilator forward, and the officers' round houses would either be unshipped or blown away."

First Lieutenant R. A. Torrey, Regimental Quartermaster Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, is Acting Assistant Adjutant-General for the district of Upper Missouri.

THE MILITIA LAW OF NEW YORK.

We continue this week the abstract of the Militia law of New York commenced in the JOURNAL of the 16th inst.

§ 96 to 110.—**STAFF OFFICERS.**—The Governor has three aides and a secretary, who rank as colonels, and a military messenger, with the rank of second lieutenant. A major-general has two aides, with the rank of major; a brigadier one, with the rank of captain.

The Adjutant-General ranks as brigadier; his assistant as colonel; brigade inspectors, who act as brigade majors, rank as majors; regimental adjutants rank as first lieutenants.

The Inspector-General ranks as brigadier, and his assistant as colonel.

The Engineer-in-Chief ranks as brigadier; engineers of divisions as colonels; of brigades, as majors; of regiments, as captains.

The Quartermaster-General ranks as brigadier; assistant, as colonel; quartermasters of divisions rank as lieutenant-colonels; of brigades, as captains; of regiments, as lieutenants.

The Paymaster-General ranks as brigadier; assistant, as colonel; division, as major; and brigade, as captain. No regimental paymaster is recognized.

The Surgeon-General ranks as brigadier; surgeon of division, as colonel; of brigade, and of each regiment, as major; an assistant, ranking as first lieutenant, is also allowed to each regiment. All surgeons must be graduates of some medical school. Each regiment has a chaplain, who must be a regularly ordained minister.

The Judge Advocate-General ranks as brigadier; those of divisions, as colonels; of brigades, as majors.

Each regiment has two sergeant standard-bearers, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, and one drum major, and if light artillery or cavalry, one trumpet-major.

§ 112 to 118.—**BANDS OF MUSICIANS** may be organized by the commander of a regiment, who appoints the leader by warrant, and may disband it and revoke such warrant whenever he pleases. Such leader is under the colonel's orders, and it is his duty to warn the band to parade, and make returns of delinquencies, like other non-commissioned officers. The musicians composing the band are liable for delinquencies as if members of companies.

§ 119 to 122.—**ARMORIES.**—The Supervisors are bound to either provide an armory for every company in their county, or a regimental armory to be used by all the companies, the expense for which is made a county charge. If they fail to do so, the regimental commander may rent a building at an expense of \$250 for each company, which amount the Supervisors are obliged to raise. Such armory when erected or rented is under the exclusive control of the regimental commander.

§ 123 to 125.—**ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS** are furnished by the commissary-General, and the commanding officer of each regiment is responsible for the safe keeping of those committed to his charge. None will be furnished to companies until bonds therefor have been given and they have an armory to keep them in.

§ 126 to 128.—**AN ARMORER** is to be appointed by regimental commander. He is to be paid one dollar and a half per day for his services by the Supervisors, that amount being made a county charge.

The Governor may make regulations with reference to all armories, and any person wilfully injuring the same, or any property of the State therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 133 to 137, 154 and 155.—**PARADES.**—An annual inspection, by brigade, is directed to be had between May and November, when a return is to be made of all military property; and all officers and men are required to appear fully equipped, for the purpose of being inspected and mustered by the brigade inspector, who is required to make a return thereof. At least six other drills a year (the being by battalion) are required to be made, and each company must drill at least once a month.

The commanding officer on any parade may require his subordinates to perform any military duty he may deem necessary. He may also arrest and put under guard for the day any officer, musician or private disobeying orders or interrupting the exercises, as well as all other persons trespassing on the parade ground or interrupting the orderly discharge of duty of those under arms. He may also stop the sale of all liquor within one mile from the parade, and abate all nuisances, all hucksters, auction sales or gambling.

No parade or rendezvous must be ordered on, or five days previous to, any election day, under penalty of \$5.00.

§ 138 to 144, 148 and 292.—**NOTICES OF PARADE.**—For the purpose of giving notice of any parade, the commandant of each company shall direct his non-commissioned officers, in writing, to notify the members thereof, which they are to do either by reading the order or stating its contents in the hearing of each man they are required to warn, or by leaving a copy at his residence or place of business, or sending one to him by mail (in which case five days' notice must be given); they shall make a return thereof, which they shall swear to before such captain.

This return, together with his own return of delinquencies, is handed by such captain to the Court-martial, and is evidence of the facts stated therein, although other legal proof is admissible to substantiate any charge. Commissioned officers may notify the members of their company to parade, etc., without a warrant, and in case of a riot written orders may be dispensed with. Commissioned officers and the non-commissioned staff are warned of a parade in like manner by such of the latter as may be detailed for that purpose by the colonel, returns being made to the adjutant.

§ 145.—**TERM OF ENLISTMENT** is seven years; discharges are only allowed upon expiration of term or for disability, which disability must be certified to by the regimental surgeon, and a return of all discharges must be certified to by the regimental commanders on the first of every January and July, giving the names of persons discharged from their commands, and the causes therefor. Members discharged must turn in their uniforms, etc., before their discharge takes effect.

Active militia men are exempt from jury duty, and from six days' highway taxes every year, and are entitled to a

reduction of \$500 on the valuation of their property on the assessment rolls, which latter, and an exemption from two days' highway taxes, continues after they have served their time.

§ 149 to 151.—**ALL orders** for encampment, inspection, or review must be published twenty days beforehand, and notice given the Inspector-General. The reading of orders on any parade is sufficient notice to all persons present.

Drills of officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, may be ordered by both brigade and regimental commanders in their discretion.

§ 157.—**THE muster-rolls and returns of property** handed in at the annual inspection are to be in duplicate, and are to be compared by the Inspector-General with those of last inspection, and no organization failing to make satisfactory return, or to account for military property, will be allowed to receive any of the regimental fund provided by law.

§ 160 to 161.—**COMPANY BY-LAWS**, not inconsistent with the law, may be made by a two-third vote of the members, and for violations thereof any non-commissioned officer or priv to may be expelled from such company by a three-fifths vote, approved by the colonel.

§ 165 to 168.—**CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION** are ordered to be held for ten days once a year in each division district, in case the Governor shall so order, which the regiments shall be ordered from time to time to end in rotation, not to exceed 10,000 men in any one year. He can also order 1,000 men a year to the forts for ten days instruction in heavy artillery, and assign officers to command them.

§ 173 to 182 and 297.—**LAWS 1845—COMPENSATION.**—When in actual service in time of war the militia receive the same pay, etc., as U. S. forces. When ordered out in apprehension of a riot, privates receive one dollar (mounted men one additional dollar for their horses), non-commissioned officers and musicians, one dollar and a half a day; and officers, same pay and allowances as in U. S. service. When attending encampments or at the forts, they receive for each day's service, rank and file, one dollar, lieutenants two, captains three, field officers four, colonels five, regimental staff officers two dollars and a half, non-commissioned staff officers, one dollar and a half, brigadier-generals six, their staff officers four, major-generals eight, their staff officers five. All mounted officers or men receive one dollar a day additional for the use of their horses.

These payments are to be made on pay rolls, showing the number of days' duty performed, under the direction of the Paymaster-General, the money being furnished by the State Comptroller on the Governor's warrant.

§ 183 to 188.—**REGIMENTAL FUND.**—The State Comptroller shall annually pay to each County Treasurer (City Chamberlain), \$500 for each Regiment, \$250 for each battalion, and \$100 for each battery, certified by the Adjutant-General, to be properly organized in such county, which, in addition to the fines collected from delinquents therein, shall form the regimental fund of such organization; all payments out of which for the contingent expenses of the regiment shall be made on the order of a board composed of the brigadier, the regimental field officers, and senior captain, who shall audit all such claims.

County Treasurers are required to report to the brigadier in whose district they reside, on the first days of April and December, the unexpended amounts in their hands, with the numbers of the regiments to which the same belong.

§ 189 to 190.—**COURTS OF INQUIRY** may be instituted for the purpose of investigating the conduct of any officer, either on his own request or on a complaint made against him. They shall consist of but one officer.

§ 191 to 197.—**COURTS MARTIAL** for the trial of major or brigadier-generals consist of five officers, and are ordered by the Governor; in all other cases they shall consist of three officers, and if for the trial of officers over the rank of captain, are ordered by the division commander, in other cases by the commander of brigade.

Court-martial must be ordered within thirty days after notice of the arrest is received. All officers are entitled to a copy of the charges and specifications against them within three days after their arrest, and cannot be brought to trial until ten days after they have received the names of the officers detailed to form such court. Vacancies arising in the court are to be filled by the officer ordering it: all the challenges, arraignment of the accused, and general proceedings therein, are to conform to the U. S. laws governing courts-martial.

§ 199 to 204.—**SENTENCES** in time of peace shall not go further than cashiering, and disqualifying from office, and a fine of \$100.

The proceedings and sentence of the court are to be kept secret, and are to be at once delivered to the officer ordering it, who must approve or disapprove thereof within fifteen days, and give notice to both the courts-martial and accused. An appeal must be made within twenty days. Officers and marshals serving on courts-martial are entitled to \$2 a day; a stenographer may be employed.

§ 205 to 215.—**REGIMENTAL COURTS MARTIAL** are appointed by the brigade commander, to consist of a field officer or captain. Three weeks' notice of such appointment must be given in orders, and it may adjourn from time to time, but cannot sit for more than three weeks, and the officer forming it must, before it convenes, take an oath to properly discharge his duties.

Notice to delinquents must be served personally, or by leaving it at their residences, by a non-commissioned officer or other person detailed for that purpose, and the same return made as on service of orders.

The court has jurisdiction over all offences in the regiment for which it is ordered, and may impose all the fines fixed by law; an appeal from its decision may be made within twenty days to brigade commander. All amounts collected under its process are paid into the regimental fund.

(To be continued.)

Brevet Colonel George Ball, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, having reported in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 452, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, of September 11, 1866, has been announced as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of Washington.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1866.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions relating to the Corps of Engineers issued or received during the month of August, 1866, is transmitted for the information of the corps:

A. A. HUMPHREYS, Chief of Engineers, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General.

ENGINEER BATTALION.—Private John Mallin, Company E, First U. S. artillery, assigned to U. S. Engineer Battalion, having surrendered himself as a deserter, at Willet's Point, N. Y. Harbor, under G. O. No. 43, 1866. S. O. 374, A. G. O., par. 7, Aug. 1, 1866.

ENGINEER BATTALION.—Artificer Thomas Byrnes, Company C, to be Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1866. E. O. 36, Aug. 1.

Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson to repair to Keokuk, Iowa, to superintend improvement of the Des Moines and Rock River Rapids of the Mississippi River. S. O. 379, A. G. O., par. 2, Aug. 3.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hairs to report to Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, at Keokuk, Iowa, as his assistant on improvement of the Des Moines and Rock River Rapids of the Mississippi River. S. O. 379, A. G. O., par. 3, Aug. 3.

Cadets Henry M. Adams, James Mercier, C. E. L. B. Davis, Benjamin D. Greene, John H. Wenden Jr., George M. Wheeler, Eugene A. Woodruff to be Second Lieutenants, Corps of Engineers, June 18, 1866, to fill original vacancies. G. O. 57, A. G. O., par. 1, Aug. 4.

Cadet James B. Quinn to be Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 18, 1866, vice Handbury promoted. G. O. 57, A. G. O., par. 1, Aug. 4.

Cadet Daniel W. Lockwood to be Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, June 18, 1866, vice Post promoted. G. O. 57, A. G. O., par. 1, Aug. 4.

Major Blunt, commands the order assigning him to charge of improvements of Des Moines and Rock River Rapids of the Mississippi River. E. D. letter and telegram, Aug. 4.

Major Blunt revokes E. D. letter of 30th July, directing him to transfer charge of Forts Warren and Ontario, and relieving Captain J. A. Smith. Also revokes so much of orders of 23d July as relates to transfer of Harbor Works at Oswego, N. Y.; directs him to proceed to Oswego, Little Soda and Big Soda for purpose of examining improvements of those harbors. E. D. letter, Aug. 6.

Brevet Brigadier-General Reese, revokes orders of 31st July, in relation to transfer to him of Fort Ontario and Harbor Works at Oswego, and assigning Captain J. A. Smith as his assistant. Also revokes so much of orders of 31st July as relates to examination of the harbors of Oswego, Big and Little Soda. E. D. letter, Aug. 6.

MILITARY ACADEMY.—Chief Engineer announces that, in conformity with act of Congress, approved July 13, 1866, and G. O. of July 30, 1866, the control of the Military Academy has passed from the Corps of Engineers. Engineer Orders, Aug. 8.

Brevet Major General Delafield, by direction of the President of the United States, having served faithfully more than forty five years, retired from active service; his name to be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he now belongs, in accordance with section 12, act approved July 17, 1862. G. O. 60, A. G. O., par. 1, Aug. 8.

Brevet Major-General Humphrys, appointed Chief of Engineers, with rank of Brigadier General, vice Delafield, retired. G. O. 60, A. G. O., par. 2, August 8.

Brevet Major-General Humphrys assumes charge of Engineer Department and command of Engineer Corps. E. O. Circular, Aug. 9.

Brevet Colonel Prime, leave of absence for six months, with permission to leave the United States. S. O. 396, A. G. O., par. 1, Aug. 13.

Brevet Major-General Barnard to relieve Brevet Colonel Prime of his duties and responsibilities in the harbor of New York. E. O. 37, par. 1, August 14 (revoked by E. O. 38).

Brevet Major Damrell and Lieutenant Miller to report to General Barnard for duty as his assistants. E. O. 37, par. 2, Aug. 14 (revoked by E. O. 38).

Brevet Brigadier-General Alexander relieved from recruiting service at Portland, Maine; to turn over property and funds to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Ames Eleventh U. S. infantry, who is authorized to enlist recruits for Engineer Battalion, and to forward them to Willet's Point, N. Y. S. O. 411, A. G. O., par. 2, Aug. 18.

Brevet Major-General Cullum, relieved from duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., to report to the Chief of Engineers for orders. S. O. 413, A. G. O., par. 1, Aug. 18.

Brevet Major-General Newton, to relieve Brevet Colonel Prime of charge of construction of fort at Sandy Hook. E. O. 38, par. 1, Aug. 20.

Brevet Major Bowen, to relieve Brevet Colonel Prime of constructions under his charge in the inner harbor of New York. E. O. 38, par. 2, Aug. 20.

Brevet Major Damrell, to report as assistant to Brevet Major-General Newton. E. O. 38, par. 3, Aug. 20.

Lieutenant Miller, to report as assistant to Brevet Major Bowen. E. O. 38, par. 3, Aug. 20.

ENGINEER BATTALION.—Private Robert Mannle, Company A, restored to duty without trial, to date September 13, 1866, on condition that he serves out faithfully the remainder of his term of enlistment. S. O. 416, A. G. O., par. 1, Aug. 21.

Brevet Major Benyard and Lieutenant M. B. Adams, detailed for duty at the Military Academy, to report to the Superintendent by 28th August, 1866. S. O. 417, A. G. O., par. 3, Aug. 21.

Brevet Major-General Wright, to report to the Chief Engineer of the Army for assignment to duty. S. O. 418, A. G. O., par. 1, Aug. 22.

Brevet Major-General Fowler, to relieve Brevet Colonel Macomb of his present duties at Portsmouth, N. H. S. O. 418, A. G. O., par. 2, Aug. 22.

Brevet Colonel Macomb, assigned to charge of improvements of western rivers, excepting Ohio River, with station at Cincinnati, Ohio. S. O. 418, A. G. O., par. 3, Aug. 22.

Brevet Major-General Foster, to report to the Chief of

Engineers for assignment to duty. S. O. 429, A. G. O., par. 4, Aug. 28 (revoked by S. O. 434).
Brevet Major-General Newton, to take station in New York City. E. O. 39, par. 1, Aug. 28.
Lieutenant Miller, to take station in New York City, engineering operations having been suspended on Governor's Island on account of cholera. E. O. 39, par. 2, Aug. 28.
Brevet Major King, leave of absence for thirty days. E. O. 40, Aug. 29.
Brevet Major General Foster, revokes so much of S. O. 429, A. G. O., August 28, 1866, as directs him to report to Chief of Engineers. Retained in his present command until further orders. S. O. 434, A. G. O., par. 4, Aug. 30.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON CITY, September 17, 1866.

The following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report, viz.:

HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Colonel George W. Campbell, C. S. of Volunteers; Captain Francis E. Berier (brevet major), C. S. of Volunteers; Captain John J. Hoff (brevet major), C. S. of Volunteers; Captain W. N. Felt (brevet major), C. S. of Volunteers; Captain J. A. Cottman (brevet major), C. S. of Volunteers; Captain Edward J. Robinson (brevet lieutenant-colonel), C. S. of Volunteers; Captain O. H. Flagg, C. S. of Volunteers; Captain Isaac A. Rosekians, C. S. of Volunteers; Captain Walter C. Arthur, C. S. of Volunteers; Captain E. J. Bennett, C. S. of Volunteers; Captain D. D. Wiley (brevet lieutenant-colonel), C. S. of Volunteers, are by virtue of Special Orders No. 456, dated September 13, 1866, ordered to report in person to the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

The changes enumerated below are made by virtue of Special Orders No. 452, War Department, dated September 11, 1866:

Brevet Colonel Robert Macfely, C. S. U. S. A., is ordered to close the Subsistence office and depot at Cincinnati, Ohio, and report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for assignment to duty in that department, relieving Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremiah H. Gilman, C. S. U. S. A., in his present duties. Lieutenant Gilman will report by letter to the Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty in that division; and will, upon being relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes by Colonel Macfely, proceed to comply with such orders as he may receive.

Captain Charles McClure, C. S. U. S. A., will relieve Brevet Major W. H. Bell, C. S. U. S. A., in his duties at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Brevet Major W. H. Bell, C. S. U. S. A., will, without unnecessary delay, repair to St. Louis, Mo., and report in person at the Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for assignment to duty.

Brevet Major General John P. Hawkins, C. S. U. S. A., will, as soon as the troops serving in the District of Texas shall be supplied to the satisfaction of the General commanding that district, report in person to the Commissary-General of Subsistence at Washington, D. C.

Brevet Colonel George Bull, C. S. U. S. A., Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Washington, D. C., will report to the Commanding General, Department of Washington, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that Department, in addition to his present duties.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Wilson, C. S. U. S. A., Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Baltimore, Md., is hereby relieved from the general charge of the Subsistence Department in the district heretofore embraced in the Middle Department.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S. U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the East, is hereby relieved from the general charge of the Subsistence Department in the State of Delaware.

Brevet Major Thomas C. Sullivan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence Department of the Potomac, is hereby relieved from the general charge of the Subsistence Department in the State of North Carolina.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. Barns, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the South, will assume the general charge of the Subsistence Department in the State of North Carolina.

A French journal has a story of the invention of an invulnerable coat, with which experiments were recently made in Belgium. The inventor, Charles Bernard, took position at a distance of one hundred metres from a stand upon which a cavalry carbine had been placed, and on taking off his coat, showed that between his breast and his coat there was absolutely nothing but his shirt and his waistcoat. He then put on his coat, which is a flowing garment falling to the ground, and covered his head with a steel casque. The shot was then fired. The public were greatly moved when they appeared to see M. Bernard stagger and fall. Happily, he had only made a false step in stooping to pick up the ball, which had struck him a little above the waist and to the left side. The ball, deadened against the stuff, had fallen at his foot. At a short distance he threw the ball to the marksmen, crying to them not to approach. Not yet having taken out a patent, M. Bernard absolutely refused to let the garment be examined by which he obtained so marvelous a result. The ball was only slightly beaten out of shape, and bore on its point the impress of the stuff. The inventor offered to renew the experiment, but in presence of the result obtained those present declared a new experiment unnecessary. The coat is said to weigh very little, so that there can be no objection to it on account of its burdensomeness.

A BOARD, consisting of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General S. P. Houtzheim, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Major Levi B. Boates, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant O. M. Mitchell, Regimental Adjutant, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been appointed by Major General Sheridan to examine the qualifications of Sergeant Major George A. Ebbes, Second Battalion Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

ARMY GAZETTE.

NOTE.—In a portion of the edition of the 15th inst. the heading on page 63 To be Major-Generals by Brevet was erroneously substituted for the proper caption, viz., To be Lieutenant-Colonels by Brevet.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Patterson, Major of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Rowley, Major and Additional Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Deems, of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Cox, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from July 25, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Stough, of the 9th Ohio Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle near Fayetteville, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank S. Fiske, of the 2d New Hampshire Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Burton, Major of the 13th Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. O. Redington, of the 18th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tilton A. Barker, of the 14th New Hampshire Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John A. Hennessy, of the 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence C. Bennett, of the 1st California Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen G. Whipple, of the 1st battalion mountaineers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Pollock, of the 2d California Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William M. Johns, of the 3d California Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles O. Wood, of the 8th California Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Nyes, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Major William R. Rowley, Additional Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John C. Patterson, of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Levin W. Sheppard, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major John W. Holmes, of the 2d New York Volunteers, for faithful services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Orrin H. Howard, of the Signal Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George F. Nyes, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John Burton, of the 13th Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William C. Turner, Captain of the 49th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, and the several battles around Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles W. Keating, Captain of the 9th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James E. Grezz, Captain of the 8th Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious conduct while in command of the skirmish line at or on the Ford, on the Rapidan River, Va., February 7, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Michael O'Brien, of the 6th California Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles H. Brown, Captain of the 28th Connecticut Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Fort Hudson, La., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James T. Baker, of the 17th New York Volunteers, for valuable and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Charles E. S. McKee, of the 3d Potomac Home brigade, Maryland Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Robert Reyburn, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major R. G. Rutherford, Captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant services at the battle of Rappahannock Station, Va., and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major David Clammer, Captain of the 54th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George W. Emerson, Captain of the 5th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major David W. Logan, Captain of the 54th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Adolphus B. Kelley, Captain of the 54th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Thomas D. Fitch, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services, to date from November 27, 1865.

Major Henry J. Shearer, of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864, and for gallant conduct in the battle of Dabney's Mill, Va., February 7, 1865, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Edwin E. Ziegler, of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant, faithful and efficient services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major David S. Mathews, Captain of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Five Forks and in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Thomas B. Keating, of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court-house, and Bethesda Church, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon John Barber, of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for faithful and meritorious services during the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Richard Eids, of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct during the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Edward D. Connelley, of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major James McFerron, of the 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Samuel G. Lane, of the 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for faithful and meritorious services during the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major W. H. H. Gore, of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Charles B. Bower, of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Legrande B. Spoor, of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Benjamin Hohrer, of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for faithful and meritorious services during the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major James P. Spear, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major James C. Burke, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James H. Mills, Captain of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Bethesda Church, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Isaac Clark, of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for faithful and meritorious services during the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon John J. Comfort, of the 1st rifles, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for faithful and meritorious services during the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Joseph Davidson, Captain of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George E. Randolph, Captain of the 1st Rhode Island light artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Sidney J. Mendal, Captain of the 4th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works at New Market Heights, Va., and for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major David Cunningham, of the 30th Ohio Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Little Burch, Bull Run, Second, Va., South Mountain and Antietam, Md., and Walnut Hills and Jackson, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Theodore Brown, Captain of the 5th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, and for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Francis Choate, Captain of the 2d U. S. colored light artillery, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Abraham H. Van Nostrand, of the 4th Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major William H. Plunkett, of the 17th Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Francis Wessells, Captain of the 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battle of Brandy Station, Virginia, and for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major George W. Crosby, of the 3d Iowa Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Henry Root, of the 54th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Birney B. Keeler, Judge-Advocate of the Department of Virginia, for gallant and distinguished services in the field during the campaign of 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon Samuel A. Green, of the 24th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services in the field during the campaign of 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Chauncey C. Morse, of the 37th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant services at the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Siege of Vicksburg, and Siege of Mobile, and for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVET.

Captain Eugene F. Roberts, of the 82d U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon C. De Haven Jones, of the 12th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Levin W. Sheppard, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John W. Holmes, of the 72d New York Volunteers, for faithful services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Orrin H. Howard, of the Signal Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Atlanta campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Samuel B. Norton, of the Signal Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Henry W. Howgate, First Lieutenant of the Signal Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Atlanta campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Lucius Smith, of the 6th Maine Volunteers, for long continued and faithful services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Joseph G. Roberts, of the 6th Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Bank's Ford, Va., May 4, 1863, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George W. Burnham, of the 6th Maine Volunteers, for long continued and faithful services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William H. Stanchfield, of the 6th Maine Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles H. Brown, of the 28th Connecticut Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Fort Hudson, La., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Adam C. Reineckel, First Lieutenant of the 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the attack on the enemy's works on the Darbytown Road, Va., October 27, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George F. Nyes, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain F. H. Hatheway, of the U. S. colored troops, for faithful services, to date from July 25, 1865.

Captain William C. Turner, of the 49th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh, and the several battles around Nashville, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John A. Hicks, of the 10th Vermont Volunteers, for gallant services at the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., and for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James E. Grezz, of the 8th Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious conduct while in command of the skirmish line at Morton's Ford, on Rapidan River, Va., February 7, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain E. R. Weller, of the 2d California Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John B. Urney, of the 2d California Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Benjamin F. Harrover, of the 5th California Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James H. Whelock, of the 5th California Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James U. O., of the 6th California Infantry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Kearney Smith, of the 2d Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George R. Orme, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Thomas Baker, of the 2d California Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles W. Nash, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John F. Meade, of the 2d U. S. Veteran Volunteers, for faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain R. G. Rutherford, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant services at the battle of Rappahannock Station, Va., and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain David Clammer, of the 54th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George W. Emerson, of the 5th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain David M. Logan, of the 54th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Adolphus B. Kelley, of the 54th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Minos Miller, First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 54th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Samuel P. Parsons, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the 54th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Samuel K. Thompson, First Lieutenant of the 54th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain George M. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon of the 54th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James Entwistle, of the 176th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fisher's Hill, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Thomas D. Fitch, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services, to date from November 27, 1865.

Captain Emanuel D. Roth, of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant, faithful and efficient services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain David S. Matthews, of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Fredericksburg and in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Theodore K. Shaeffer, of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain E. H. Green, of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Bull Run (second) and Spotsylvania, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James B. Thomas, of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services in the battle of Dabney's Mill, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James Hemphill, of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Oliver P. Stair, of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain John F. Williams, of the 107th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Bull Run (second), Va., Gettysburg, Pa., and in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Stephen L. Chilson, of the First Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for faithful and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain John A. Waggoner, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for faithful and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Mott Horton, of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William L. Bear, of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain J. R. T. Coates, of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Gettysburg campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William G. Wasson, of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain William T. McPhail, First Lieutenant of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for faithful and meritorious services as ambulance officer 3d division 5th Army corps in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John R. Dobson, of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain F. Marion McManus, of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Henry M. Minnich, of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James N. Byrnes, of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Thomas A. Anan, of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John M. Clark, of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Timothy Mealy, of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain P. J. Smith, of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon H. T. Whitman, of the 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Bethesda Church, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John A. Mans, 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Gettysburg campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

David McGaughey, of the 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at New Hope Church, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles M. Hildebrand, of the 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Thomas H. Caldwell, of the 5th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph R. Corson, of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for faithful and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Samuel Waters, of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Levi Epler, of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles Richard, of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain W. Aug. Meeker, of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles Allen, of the 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George B. Donahy, of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John Robinson, of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious conduct in making his escape from the enemy after his capture, May 3, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John A. Barrett, of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Samuel B. King, of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Robert Taggart, of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct in the Mine Run campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Henry R. Parsons, of 62d U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from January 19, 1866.

Captain Frank E. Little, of the 107th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain F. W. Watkins, of the 107th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Waldo P. Goff, of the 107th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James M. Ropes, of the 2d California cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain G. B. Clarke, of the 1st U. S. sharpshooters, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Gettysburg, Pa., and the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George A. Manning, of the 2d Massachusetts cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from May 13, 1865.

Captain Louis Livingston, Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, Md., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Rodney Dexter, of the 4th New York artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Louis Krughoff, of the 49th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John Wilcox, of the 7th Iowa cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Warren Cowles, of the 21st Pennsylvania Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from June 2, 1865.

Captain George F. Poots, of the 14th Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Thomas M. Turner, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the 38th Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Reuben L. Nye, of the 36th Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services throughout the war, and particularly for gallant conduct in the Shenandoah Valley during the campaign of 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain H. C. Blackman, of the 42d U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John P. Short, of the 16th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James T. Palter, of the 174th New York Volunteers, for valuable and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Hampden Waldron, of the 5th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 18, 1866.

Captain J. S. McClintock, commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from May 7, 1866.

Captain James O. Churchill, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Joseph R. Hughes, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from May 16, 1866.

Captain George W. Cushing, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Augustus C. Paul, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Alpheus L. Greene, First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 29th Maine Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain J. S. McEwan, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James R. Del Vecchio, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from May 31, 1866.

Captain Dennis H. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for uniform gallantry and meritorious conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Holly Skinner, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George E. Dayton, of the 35th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain W. F. Spurgin, of the 100th U. S. colored troops, for special gallantry at Johnsonville, in November, 1864, and at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864, and for faithful and meritorious services in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William J. White, of the 5th U. S. colored artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Hubert S. Brown, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and for faithful services in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Reynold Kalmbach, of the 5th U. S. colored heavy artillery, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Stuart Eldridge, First Lieutenant of the 64th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Benjamin F. Reddon, of the 29th Maine Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Granville Blake, of the 29th Maine Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Almon C. Pray, of the 29th Maine Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Augustus W. Wiggins, Assistant Surgeon of the 5th U. S. colored heavy artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Aaron V. Lambert, of the 5th U. S. colored heavy artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James H. Johnson, of the 5th U. S. colored heavy artillery, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Leon W. Miller, of the 5th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Yorktown, Va., and at the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Stuart Barnes, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Jeremiah D. Hauney, of the 16th U. S. colored infantry, for gallant services during the campaign in East Tennessee, and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John W. McClure, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Everett S. Throop, of the 6th Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Henry F. Temple, of the 21st Kentucky Volunteers, for meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John Q. Lewis, of the 11th Ohio Veteran Volunteer cavalry, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field while operating against hostile Indians on the frontier in the Summer of 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain George M. Bailey, of the 5th U. S. infantry (Volunteers), for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field while operating against hostile Indians on the frontier near headquarters of Cheyenne River, Dakota Territory, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Royal L. Westbrook, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct while Lieutenant of the 1st Colorado Veteran cavalry, and engaged in the Territory of Utah and frontier of California in 1862, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Henry W. Creamer, of the 7th Iowa cavalry, for distinguished and meritorious services in the field on the frontier against hostile Indians during the years of 1863 and 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain James M. Marshall, of the 5th U. S. infantry (Volunteers), for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field while operating against hostile Indians on the frontier, near Powder River, D. T., and for the faithful performance of his duties during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Captain Levi W. Harmon, First Lieutenant of the 29th Maine Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain J. W. Palmer, of the 65th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Alexander D. Bailie, of the 65th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John L. Frost, of the 65th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Albert E. Hunt, of the 65th U. S. colored infantry, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain J. J. McDermid, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James P. Low, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services during the war, and for marked ability in the discharge of the duties which devolved upon him during his administration of the affairs of office of Chief Quartermaster and Disbursing Officer of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Joseph O'Neil, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain H. H. Gregg, of the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, for particular gallantry and good conduct in an engagement of the 2d Cavalry

division, Army of the Potomac, with the enemy's cavalry and infantry on the 12th of October, 1863, at Sulphur Springs, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John S. Bliss, of the 67th New York Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services at the storming of the Marye Heights, at the battle of Salem Heights, and other operations of the Chancellorsville campaign, and also at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain J. Edward Carpenter, of the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Deep Run, Ream's Station, and on the Vaughn Road, near Strasburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Charles Grisson, of the 26th Michigan Volunteers, for meritorious and gallant services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Alfred O. Hitchcock, of the 57th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious and gallant services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain N. S. Wood, of the 4th New York heavy artillery, for meritorious and gallant services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Theodore Price, of the 4th New York heavy artillery, for meritorious and gallant services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William W. Ewin, of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Jacob S. Winans, of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Mine Run campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Hartley Howard, of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Henry Fuhrer, of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Mine Run campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain James W. Ballentine, of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain John C. Gardner, of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain C. W. McDaniel, of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Valentine Phipps, of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Abner Leacock, of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Peter E. Shipley, of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William McCann, of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Henry J. Howe, of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain A. M. Gilkey, of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Alston J. Cole, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for faithful and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain Hannibal K. Sloan, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Captain William H. Timblin, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the Wilderness campaign, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

Brevet First Lieutenant James J. Doyle, Second Lieutenant of the Second Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William F. Bradley, Adjutant of the 4th Michigan Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant S. Walter Reynolds, of the 4th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Jacob A. Remley, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant J. E. Mallette, Adjutant of the 81st New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Coal Harbor, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John T. Latham, of the 1st West Virginia light artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant H. T. Knox, of the 2d U. S. colored cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Louis Souther, Adjutant of the 10th Illinois cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant S. R. Washer, Adjutant of the 8th Kansas Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, the Atlanta campaign, Franklin and Nashville, and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant Wesley Markwood, Second Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Hampton Hill, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant A. W. McKillip, Second Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant James A. Shotwell, of the 62d U. S. colored troops, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles Knutner, of the 62d U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from May 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Martin Robinson, of the 62d U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William J. Worden, of the 62d U. S. colored troops, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1866.

First Lieutenant Edward Eulich, of the 62d U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from January 19, 1866.

First Lieutenant John N. Gott, of the 62d U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1866.

First Lieutenant Jacob Franzman, of the 62d U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant John K. Dorrance, Second Lieutenant of the 7th Rhode Island Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, especially at the battle of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant M. R. Throp, Adjutant of the 2d U. S. Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant W. J. Midler, of the 3d U. S. colored artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from April 30, 1866.

First Lieutenant J. F. Young, Adjutant of the 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1866.

Brevet First Lieutenant Edward B. Rossiter, Second Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of South Mountain, Md., and Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Thomas M. Turner, Regimental Quartermaster of the 38th Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Alpheus L. Greene, Adjutant of the 29th Maine Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Bonn, of the 1st Rhode Island light artillery, for bravery and good conduct in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Nathan Appleton, of the 5th Massachusetts battery, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle on Virginia Central Railroad, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Joseph A. Dean, Regimental Quartermaster of the 5th U. S. colored heavy artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Stuart Eldridge, of the 64th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles B. Filibrown, of the 29th Maine Veteran

Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John O. Kiddle, of the 29th Maine Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles C. Graham, of the 29th Maine Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Samuel E. Hunt, of the 29th Maine Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George B. Coburn, of the 29th Maine Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Cotton, of the 29th Maine Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Augustus W. Wiggins, of the 5th U. S. colored heavy artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant Frank A. Page, Second Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant Lorenzo D. Stacy, Second Lieutenant of the 29th Maine Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William E. Crafts, of the 55th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the siege of Yorktown, Va., and at the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant James M. Marshall, of the 5th U. S. Infantry (Volunteers), for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field while operating against hostile Indians on the frontier near headquarters of Cheyenne, Dakota Territory, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Levi W. Harman, of the 29th Maine Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Jumper, of the 29th Maine Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

BOARDS FOR EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, August 16, 1866.

Special Orders No. 403.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Brevet Major-General D. Hunter, Colonel U. S. Army; Brigadier-General W. H. Emory, Colonel 5th U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Brigadier-General L. F. Graham, Colonel 4th U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley Owens, Captain 5th U. S. Cavalry, is hereby appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., on the first day of October, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of officers to be appointed in the cavalry arm of the Regular Army, in accordance with an act entitled "An Act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved July 28, 1866.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Special Orders No. 404.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Brevet Brigadier-General Sidney Burbank, Colonel 2d U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. Alexander, U. S. Army; Brevet Colonel William G. Adams, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army; Captain H. W. Patterson, 4th U. S. Infantry, Recorder, is hereby appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., on the first day of October, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of all officers from the State of Ohio, and States west of that, for appointment in the infantry arm of the Regular Army, in accordance with an act entitled "An Act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved July 28, 1866.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Special Orders No. 405.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Brevet Major-General C. S. Angur, Colonel 12th U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General Seth Eastman, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army; Brevet Colonel A. J. Stemmer, Lieutenant-Colonel 4th U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Conrad, Captain 2d U. S. Infantry, Recorder, is hereby appointed to meet in New York City on the first day of October, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of all officers from the States east of the State of Ohio for appointment in the infantry arm of the Regular Army, in accordance with an act entitled "An Act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," approved July 28, 1866.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TRANSFERRED.

Brevet Major-General A. Baird has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to duty in the Department of the Lakes.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Acting Gunner George W. Allen, to the South Pacific Squadron.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Lieutenant-Commander Walter Abbot, to the Sacramento.

Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Naille, to the *Lenapee*.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher, to duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Surgeon John S. Kitchen, to duty at the Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa.

Boatswain Edward Kenney, to duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Commander L. A. Kimberly, from the *Colorado*, and ordered to return to the United States.

Midshipman John C. Kennett, from the *Pensacola*, and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer Peter A. Reardon, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty in charge of iron-clads at Mound City, Ill.

Second Assistant Engineer Josiah Chaffee, from duty at the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter John Southwick, from special duty under Rear-Admiral Gregory, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Lieutenant-Commanders Beatty P. Smith and Henry L. Johnson, from ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant-Commander George P. Ryan, from the *Lenapee*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Midshipman Douglas Roben, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon William F. Terry, from temporary duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Boatswain William Green, from duty in the Gulf Squadron, and ordered north.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Boatswain Thomas Bennett, from the *Sabine*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Boatswain Thomas S. Collier, from duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Sabine*.

SEPTEMBER 13.—Commanders K. Randolph Breese and Francis M. Ramsey, from duty at the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Captain Edward Middleton, from special duty connected with the inventory of stores in the Storekeeper's Department at the Navy Yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward R. Dodge, from the *Mackinaw*, and granted sick leave.

ORDERS REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 10.—First Assistant Engineers E. J. Whittaker, to the *Tahomah*.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Lieutenant-Commander A. H. McCormick, to the *Sacramento*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Acting First Assistant Engineer John F. McCutchen, to the *Tahomah*.

Mate Edward Kearns, to the *Newbern*.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Acting Master L. B. King, to the Pacific Squadron.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Chief Engineers Joseph V. Starr and James B. Fulton, from duty at Mound City Ill., and granted leave.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Acting Ensign Frederick W. Mintzer, from iron-clad duty at League Island, Pa., and ordered to duty in the Pacific Squadron.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Mate Robert Steel.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant C. W. Wilson.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Mate George Newlin, of the *Vanderbilt*.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending September 15, 1866:

Henry Hoff, seaman, September 5th, Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles Eldridge, landsman, September 6th, Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles E. Randolph (colored), landsman, September 4th, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Cornelius J. Van Alstine, Lieutenant-commander, August 12th, Government Hospital for Insane, Washington.

William Miley, marine, August 26th, Marine Barracks, Washington.

Michael Farrell, marine, September 10th, U. S. Revenue steamer *Constellation*.

Joseph Randall (colored), landsman, September 12th, U. S. Revenue steamer *Vermont*.

John McNally, landsman, September 10th, Naval Hospital, New York.

Manuel Cooley (colored), second-class fireman, September 12th, U. S. Revenue steamer *Vermont*.

A. N. Smith, Chief of Bureau Equipment and Recruiting, September 8th, at Boston.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

Who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Ensign S. S. Hand, September 7th.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers G. W. Kiersted, September 8th, and David Gyring, September 13th.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Robert G. Lewis, July 9, 1865, and Henry Fisher, August 7th, last.

MARINE CORPS.

CHANGES DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1866.

Major Thomas Y. Field.—Absent with Presidential party to visit Chicago, Ill.

Major John L. Broome.—Re-joined his post at Gosport, Va.

Captain David M. Cohen.—Under suspension for two years from 9th inst.

Captain Philip R. Fendall.—Detached from Headquarters on the 10th, and ordered to proceed to New York for duty on board the flagship *Pensacola* as the Senior Marine Officer of the South Pacific Squadron. Detached from steamer *Pensacola* on the 29th, and ordered to Gosport, Va., for duty.

Captain Joseph L. Baker.—Detached from Philadelphia, Pa., on the 11th inst. and ordered to Headquarters for duty. Joined at Headquarters 15th.

First Lieutenant George W. Wells.—Absent from Philadelphia, Pa., from 1st inst. (sick).

First Lieutenant Henry C. Cochran.—On the 11th inst. ordered to close the Recruiting Rendezvous under his command at Chicago, Ill., 31st inst.

Second Lieutenant E. Rittenhouse Miller.—Detached from Headquarters 18th inst. Reported at Philadelphia, Pa., for duty 20th.

Second Lieutenant Richard R. Neill.—Obtained leave of absence for ten days from 1st inst.

Second Lieutenant George H. Thompson.—Detached from Headquarters 10th inst. Joined steamer *Pensacola* 16th as the commanding marine officer of her guard.

Second Lieutenant H. Y. Glisson.—Joined at Pensacola, W. F., 2d inst. for duty.

Second Lieutenant Aulick Palmer.—Detached from Headquarters 1st. Joined at Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty 5th inst.

Second Lieutenant J. H. Sherburne.—On leave of absence for twenty days from 13th inst.

Second Lieutenant Frank A. Mullany.—Joined at Headquarters 7th inst. by appointment.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HAWS.—In obedience to the order assembling them, the Court-Martial appointed to try this case met at the armory of the Twelfth regiment, on the afternoon of the 18th inst. The Court was composed of Colonel William G. Ward, of the Twelfth regiment, Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Bendix, Colonel Third regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Coles, Seventy-first regiment. Colonel Charles A. Rappalo, Judge-Advocate of the First division, acted as Judge-Advocate. Lieutenant-Colonel Haws was present, and intrusted the management of the defence to his counsel, Brigadier-General William H. Anthon, formerly Judge-Advocate-General of the State. Quite a number of officers and members of the National Guard were present, among whom were Colonel Liebenau of the Governor's staff, Colonel Hamilton, First Division-Inspector, Major Herriott, of the Third brigade, Colonel Clark, of the Seventh, Captains Palmer, Smith and Ryder, also of the Seventh, and several others.

The charges in this case were very loosely drawn, hopelessly so, as the event will show. We should have shown up their weakness before this but for the fact that, had we done so, they might have been in a measure patched up. The first charge is "Disobedience of Orders." The specification under this charge reads as follows:

In this, that the said Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Haws, on the 4th day of July, 1866, being upon parade with his regiment in the column of the said First division, and forming part thereof, and while his said regiment was passing in review before the Mayor of the City of New York and the Major-General of the said division, upon being ordered by Colonel Alexander Hamilton, Division-Inspector of said division, to direct the band of said Seventh regiment to turn out of the column in front of the said reviewing officers while said regiment was passing said officers in review, did positively and wilfully neglect and refuse to obey said order.

The second charge was, "Neglect of duty." The specification under it being:

In this, that the said Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Haws, on the 4th day of July, 1866, being upon parade with his regiment in the column of the said First division, and forming part thereof, and while said regiment was passing in review before the Major-General of said division, upon being notified by the Division-Inspector of said division, that the band of his regiment had neglected to turn out of the column in front of the said reviewing officers, while his said regiment was passing in review, did neglect to rectify said error, to the great discredit of his said regiment.

The accused upon being required to plead to these charges, pleaded in bar of this trial his previous arrest and release from arrest. The

Court refused to allow the counsel for the accused to argue this point orally, and adjourned until Wednesday afternoon to allow him time to prepare a written argument. On the reassembling of the Court on Wednesday, General Anthon read a very able argument in defence of the plea of the accused, which was answered by Colonel Rappalo. The Court, however, refused to entertain the plea, and the accused pleaded Not Guilty. The accused declined to plead to the specifications, on the ground that the time and place of the occurrence were not stated with sufficient distinctness. The Judge-Advocate admitted that the objection of the accused was a valid one. The Court therefore decided that this omission was a fatal defect, and declined to proceed with the charges in their present condition. The Court then adjourned, *sine die*.

Want of space only prevents us from showing other as glaring defects in these ridiculous charges, but we forbear, as there is no probability they will ever again see the light. We hope that the first act of Brigadier-General Aspinwall, on assuming command of the division, will be to release Lieutenant-Colonel Haws from the unjust arrest he is now enduring. The case was very ably conducted by the Judge-Advocate, on the part of the State, and with especial ability by the counsel for the accused. Had General Sanford been wise, he would have taken our advice and never tried these charges. It must certainly be very humiliating to him to learn that he—a lawyer by profession—after nearly thirty years' service as Major-General, cannot draw a set of charges and specifications in proper form. The members of the court-martial weighed very carefully all the points which arose in the discussion of the case, and their opinions were very clearly stated by Colonel Ward, the President. We congratulate Colonel Haws upon the successful issue of his cause, and the utter discomfiture of his would-be assailant.

THE CASE OF GENERAL SANFORD AND OTHERS.—There have been numerous absurd and conflicting reports with regard to the action of Governor Fenton in retiring from command Major-General Sanford and Brigadier-Generals Spicer and Hall, of the First division. An attempt has even been made to make it appear that he has been influenced by some personal or political motive. The fact is, he has merely carried out the provisions of the Militia Law for the retirement of incapacitated officers, and those who have served continuously for a certain length of time in the same grade. These sections of the law were undoubtedly inserted with reference to these very and some similar cases. The sections are numbered 93 and 94, and provide substantially as follows: (93) Any commissioned officer becoming incapable of performing the duties of his office, or who shall have served in the same grade for ten years continuously, shall (so in certified copy of laws 1866, although it is stated that the engrossed copy reads "may") be placed on the supernumerary list and withdrawn from active command. (94) The incapacity or unfitness of any officer is to be determined by a Board of five commissioned officers who have served in the Volunteers. Such officer is entitled to a hearing, if he demand it, but cases arising under preceding section need not be referred, unless the officer demand such hearing within twenty days after notice that he is to be retired.

In accordance with the above, Generals Sanford, Hall and Spicer have been ordered to appear before a Board of five officers, to show cause why they shall not be retired.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—The following positions on the staff of this regiment, originally vacant, have been filled: Benj. R. Sage, having been appointed Captain of Engineers and Dr. Wm. A. Mitchell Assistant Surgeon, the appointments dating from the 1st inst. These appointments are good, both officers having seen more or less service in the field. Captain Sage is well known in the mercantile community, and is not only considered a fine officer but a gentleman of good standing. Dr. Mitchell has been long connected with the Seventh regiment, and, therefore, is well known among the officers of the First division, and will, no doubt, add greatly to the lustre of the staff; we, therefore, congratulate the "Zoo-zoos" on their valuable acquisition.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment have recently secured a fine band of some forty pieces, and it is understood that a select performance will be given very shortly at Brook's Academy, under the leadership of Professor Holding.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—The target excursion and moonlight festival of Company K, of this regiment, Captain Seebach commanding, was one of the finest excursions held this year. Paul Falk's Lion Park was selected for the excursion and festival, and proved all that could be wished. Forty-seven prizes were offered to be contended for by shooting, among which were one gold watch, six silver watches, silverware of all kinds and money in coin and greenbacks. The company turned out sixty-two men strong, not including the officers. In the evening the grounds were brilliantly illuminated, and were visited by some two thousand persons. Among the officers present were Colonel Maidhof, Lieutenant-Colonel Lux, Major Krenkel accompanied by their ladies, Adjutant Unbekant, Captain Schutt and lady, Comptroller Brennan and several Aldermen and Members of Assembly. The presence of four singing societies added much to the pleasures of the occasion. Mayor Hoffman was expected to have been present but was unavoidably prevented from attending. Second Lieutenant Louis Knittel won the first prize for the best shooting, and selected the one offered by Comptroller Brennan, viz., a silver fruit-basket, a silver caster, butter-dish and stand for preserves. Paul Falk also presented him with a very handsome gold medal, which is to be worn by the Lieutenant for one year. The medal is shaped like a Maltese cross and is inscribed, "Presented to the Company by Paul Falk, to be worn by the best shot each year." The entire affair was a great success and passed off satisfactorily.

NATIONAL GUARD RETIRING BOARD.—Section ninety-three of the Military Code of the State of New York provides that "if any commissioned officer shall have become or shall hereafter become incapable of performing the duties of his office, and any commissioned officer who shall have served in the same grade for the continuous period of ten years, may be placed on the supernumerary list and withdrawn from active service and command." In accordance with the provisions of the above section Governor Fenton has retired from active command those general officers of the National Guard who have held their commissions for a period of ten years and over. Among these are Major-Generals Sanford and Burnside, and Brigadier-Generals Spicer, Hall, Danforth and Allen. General Sanford's commission dates from 1837; Major-General Cooper, of Albany, was commissioned in 1839, and General Burnside in 1854. General Burnside was an active officer, and we are sorry he has fallen; but we are too full of joy for the riddance of General Sanford to pause or grieve long over any ordinary sorrow.

For twenty-nine long years has the worthy ex-commandant of the First Division held his present position, for which, so far as we can learn, he was never qualified. We also understand that he, having been a very indifferent regimental and brigade commander, the only

expressly had for command a division was that command to himself and the rest of men generally, viz: that he was not a woman. Governor Fenton is certainly deserving of thanks for our deliverance, for the law passed the Legislature in such a shape that it was entirely optional with him whether these antique officers were placed on the supernumerary list or not. In obedience, however, to the well understood wishes of the National Guard, the Governor has carried out the spirit of the law, thereby rejoicing the heart of many an ex-actant National Guardsmen. It is due General Hall that we should say that last Fall he tendered his resignation, but was induced to withdraw it, upon the solicitation of the officers of his brigade.

It is somewhat singular that the issue which announces the retirement of Major-General Sanford should also contain a notice of the first sitting of the Court appointed for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Haws. Justice, it appears, is not always hasty and slow of foot.

Now that our prince of fossils has been removed, we look for better things from the First division, at least in point of punctuality. By the retirement of General Sanford, Spicer and Hall, the command of the division devolves upon Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall of the Fourth brigade. Colonel Lynch will be in command of the First brigade, Brigadier-General Burger, of the Second, Colonel Varian, of the Third, and Colonel Hull, of the Fourth. In the hands of these efficient officers we hope, when the division is paraded this Fall, to see none of those unpleasant delays and irregularities which have so long marred the review and parades of this fine body of men. As the Board spoken of in General Orders No. 13, is ordered in pursuance of section ninety-four of the Military Code, we herewith give the section as amended:

Section 94. In order to carry out the provisions of this act, the Commander-in-Chief shall cause to be assembled a Board of not less than three, nor more than five, commissioned officers, all of whom shall have served in the Volunteer service of the United States, one of whom at least shall be of the military staff, to determine the facts as to the nature and occasion of the disability of such officers as appear disabled or unfit, from any cause, to perform military service, such Board being hereby invested with the powers of a court of inquiry and court-martial, and their decision shall be subject to like revision as that of such courts by the Commander-in-Chief. The Board, whenever it finds an officer incapacitated for active service shall report such fact to the Commander-in-Chief, and if he approves such judgment, the disabled officer shall thereupon be placed upon the supernumerary list, according to the provisions of this act; provided, always, that the members of the Board shall in every case be sworn to an honest and impartial performance of their duties, and that no officer shall be placed upon the supernumerary list by the action of said Board without having had a fair and full hearing before the Board, if upon due summons he shall demand it. Provided that it shall not be necessary to refer any case for the action of such Board arising under section ninety-three, except the officer designated by the Commander-in-Chief to be retired, shall, within twenty days after notice but he will be retired, by notice in writing to be served on the Adjutant-General, demand a hearing and examination before such Board.

We imagine, however, that the officers composing the Board will find their duties somewhat of a sinecure, as we do not imagine any of the officers retired will claim the privilege of appearing before any such body. We think it will be some time before the position of Major-General of the First division is filled.

We take this opportunity of thanking Governor Fenton for his retirement of these officers, and believe that in so doing we express the feelings of a majority of the First division, and the National Guard generally, who have so long admired and appreciated the lively interest which he has always exhibited in everything which tended to promote their interests.

TENTH BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Darius Allen, commanding this brigade, has issued General Orders No. 3, the text of which is as follows:

The officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the Twenty-fourth regiment, commanded by Colonel I. McConihe, Jr., the Twenty-second regiment, commanded by Colonel Nicholas S. Miller, and the Ninety-seventh regiment, commanded by Colonel Schuyler Greenman, N. Y. S. M. G., will parade for drill and theoretical instruction at the Court-house, in the city of Troy, on the 18th and 19th days of September, 1866; on the 18th at 12 o'clock, a. m., and on the 19th at 10 o'clock, a. m., uniformed, armed and equipped according to law.

All officers will appear at the above officer drills, armed with muskets, excepting the field officers, adjutants and commanding officers of companies.

And I do further order and direct that the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the above named regiments parade for drill and inspection, uniformed, armed and equipped as required by law and general regulations, as follows:

The Twenty-fourth regiment, commanded by Colonel I. McConihe, Jr.: Company A, Captain J. E. Curran; Company B, Captain T. McNeill; Company C, Captain M. Thompson; Company D, Captain M. A. Ugham; Company K, Captain Christian Rupp, will meet at the regimental armory, in the city of Troy, on the 25th day of September, instant, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Company G, Captain E. A. Lee; Company D, Captain I. S. Scott; Company G, Captain J. W. Wark; Company H, Captain O. B. Sims; Company F, Captain John H. Quackenbush, will rendezvous at the Court-house, in the city of Troy, on the 27th day of September, instant, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

The Seventy-second regiment, commanded by Colonel N. S. Miller: Company A, Captain T. Knowlton; Company E, Captain I. De Feest; Company G, Captain J. Miller; Company I, Captain J. A. Ciperly, will rendezvous at the house of Samuel D. Potts, in Wynantville, North Greenbush, on the 28th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Company C, Captain P. G. Clark; Company B, Captain George R. Miller; Company D, First Lieutenant P. S. Slab; Company K, Captain George H. Curran, will rendezvous at the public house kept by Charles Brabury, in the town of East Greenbush, on the 29th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Company F, Captain H. Kellogg; Company H, First Lieutenant W. B. Gould, will rendezvous at the house of Mrs. Joles, in the town of Stephentown, on the 1st day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The Ninety-seventh regiment, commanded by Colonel Schuyler Greenman: Company E, Captain E. W. Greenman; Company F, First Lieutenant Henry Hewitt; Company G, Captain W. Hydon, Jr., will rendezvous at the house of William M. Grante, North Village, town of Berlin, on the 2d day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Company A, Captain Curtis; Company B, Captain M. V. Peters, will rendezvous at the Phoenix Hotel, kept by W. Knowlton, at Hookick Fall, on the 3d day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Company C, Captain J. A. Diver; Company D, Captain J. W. Kipp; Company H, Captain J. O'Neill; Company I, Captain S. W. Snyder; Company K, Captain G. B. Wadsworth, will rendezvous at the Phoenix Hotel, in the village of Lansingburg, on the 5th day of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The commanding officers of regiments will instruct commanders of their several companies, and the adjutant of their regiment, to see that the annual muster and inspection rolls are prepared and in readiness for the Brigade Inspector at the hour appointed for their meeting on the days of the inspection, to enable the inspector to expedite the muster and inspection, and in order that an opportunity may be had for drill. They will also instruct the commanders of companies, and also the adjutants of their regiments, to make a proper return of all delinquencies and deficiencies within ten days after the parades, to the commanding officer of the brigade, accompanied with the squad warrants of the non-commissioned officers, duly verified by oath.

We respectfully call the attention of Major William H. Lawton, and the regimental adjutants, to paragraph 460, State Regulations, for the proper method of signing orders.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment had a field day at Roslyn, L. I., on the 19th inst., under the command of Major Craft. The Colonel of this regiment is reported to have disappeared, and as the

Lieutenant-Colonel has resigned, the Major is in command. By a mistake of the Adjutant in issuing the order for the field day, only four full companies were present, the others being represented by their officers and non-commissioned officers. In the afternoon, Colonel Charles A. Burtis, a former Colonel of the regiment, who was in the service during the Rebellion, drilled the regiment in the evolutions of the battalion. Brigadier-General Charles A. Hamilton, commanding Sixth brigade, to which the Fifteenth is attached, was also present, and reviewed the regiment. The General was accompanied by his staff consisting of Brigadier-General O. J. Downing, Brigade Inspector Major D. H. Meek, Brigade Engineer Major A. V. Cortelyou and Surgeon J. H. Orleneaux. Among the spectators we noticed Colonel Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., of the Sixteenth regiment, and several other officers of the National Guard. The uniform of the Fifteenth is the old regulation pattern, although new one have been promised. The material of this regiment is very good, and the line officers seem to be well instructed in their duties, so that with proper attention on the part of its officers the Fifteenth can be made to take a high rank among the regiments of the Second division.

SERENADE TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.—Adjutant-General William Irvine was in the city on Friday last week, and in the evening was serenaded at his hotel, the St. Nicholas, by Gruffulla's Seventh Regiment band. The serenade was on behalf of the officers of the division, and was under the management of Colonel Pinckney. The music was very fine, as a matter of course, being rendered in Gruffulla's best style. In response to the serenade, General Irvine appeared at a window over the main entrance, accompanied by General D. H. G. and Colonel Libenau, of the Governor's staff. The General thanked the officers present for the compliment paid him, and then proceeded to discuss the affairs of the National Guard. The General spoke of the neglect with which the National Guard interests were treated by the Legislature, and urged his hearers to see to it that they should vote for no Assemblyman who was not pledged to see that the interests of the organized Militia were attended to. The General also stated that he hoped to be able to suggest a plan by which the First, and perhaps, the Second, division would become self-supporting, and that he thought the unorganized Militia of these districts would readily submit to be taxed sufficiently to support the regiments organized within their limits. The remarks of the General were very warmly applauded by his hearers. General Irvine has proved himself one of the most capable and energetic Adjutant-Generals which the State has ever had, and by his efforts in behalf of the National Guard, has richly deserved the compliment paid him on Friday last.

THIRD REGIMENT.—Colonel John E. Bendix, commanding this regiment, has been re-elected brigadier general by Governor Fenton. General Bendix has issued the following order: This regiment will assemble for drill, in Zouave uniform (white gloves, &c.) Tuesday, the 25th day of September, inst., at half-past 2 o'clock, p. m. Line will be formed at half-past 2 o'clock, p. m., in Tompkins Square. Commandants of companies who do not report with their commands a half-past 2 o'clock, p. m., will lose their position in line. Commandants of companies will turn in their old accoutrements at once, in order that they may be exchanged for new ones; they must all be turned in on or before Thursday, the 20th inst., at the regimental armory. Quartermaster Hendrick will take charge of them, and see to getting them exchanged. The following officers have been commissioned by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief: Captain P. F. Murray, Company E, vice Hack it, cashiered; First Lieutenant Richard S. Groves, Company E, vice Murray, promoted; Second Lieutenant James McDowell, Company E, vice Groves, promoted; Second Lieutenant Michael Harrington, Company D, vice Kelly, declined; Second Lieutenant H. J. Ferries, Company C, vice Malone, cashiered; First Lieutenant Augustus O'Neil, Company H, vice Hamilton, declined; Second Lieutenant Charles R. Truex, Company G, vice Diehl, resigned; Second Lieutenant John McCalliff, Company K, vice Korell, declined.

THIRD BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General William Hall has issued the following General Order specifying the days for the inspections of the various regiments of his brigade. We are sorry to see that Major Herriot has not complied with paragraph 460, General Regulations, as to the proper method of signing orders. The several regiments of this brigade will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, for the annual inspection, on Tompkins Square, in the following order: The First regiment on Monday, October 1st, at 1 o'clock, p. m.; the Seventh regiment on Tuesday, October 2d, at 10 o'clock, a. m.; the Eighth regiment on Thursday, October 4th, at 1 o'clock, p. m.; the Ninth regiment on Friday, October 5th, at 1 o'clock, p. m.; the Thirtieth regiment on Monday, October 8th, at 1 o'clock, p. m.; the Fifty-fifth regiment on Tuesday, October 9th, at 1 o'clock, p. m. The Brigade Staff will report on the above days to the Brigade Inspector.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—We clip from our exchanges the following description of Colonel Hall and his regiment. By *revelant* our contemporary doubtless means *veteran*, and for Hall read *Hall*:

There is another long roll of drums and a company of cheers. Colonel Hall, acting brigadier commander of the Fourth brigade, a gentlemanly, soldier-like officer, sitting in his saddle like a centaur, with tawny hair and moustache, is by sword in hand, and in the regiment, the old veteran Duryee's Zouaves, in their wild, half-savage garb, come swinging by at the gymnastic step. This regiment is the pet and darling of the ladies, for its carefree and picturesque uniform and magnificent drill.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—An election was held at the armory of this regiment, on Friday, the 14th inst., to fill the vacancy in the position of first sergeant of company D, male vacant by the resignation of Sergeant Steele. First Lieutenant Edward Earle presided, and the following persons were elected, viz: Sergeant Howard Bunting, to be first sergeant, vice Steele, resigned; Corporal Benjamin Parr, to be sergeant, vice Bunting, promoted, and private John E. Dumont, to be corporal, vice Parr, promoted.

NATIONAL GUARD RETIRING BOARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 18, 1866.
General Orders No. 13.

I Pursuant to section ninety-four (94), Military Code, a Board of Officers is hereby organized and appointed to examine into the facts and report to the Commander-in-Chief concerning all such cases as shall be brought before them, arising under section ninety-three (93) of the said Code, to wit:

Brigadier-General Jacob H. Lansing, commanding Twentieth brigade N. G.;
Brigadier-General James E. Pomfret, Surgeon-General on the staff of the commander-in-chief;

Colonel R. H. Hawkins, commanding First regiment N. G.;
Colonel James Jourdan, commanding Thirtieth regiment N. G.;
Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore B. Gates, commanding Twentieth regiment N. G.

It is the said Board of Officers will be convened by order from these headquarters, as the exigencies of the service may require.
By order of the commander-in-chief.

WILLIAM IRVINE, Adjutant-General.

MANCHESTER.

FIRST BRIGADE ENCAMPMENT.—This brigade went into camp at Sharon Heights, on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst. The tents were pitched by camping parties on Monday, 10th inst. The batteries and cavalry arrived in camp during Monday night, all having marched from Boston, except company E, cavalry, which marched from Bridgewater. The infantry arrived in camp on the 11th between 1 and 12 a. m. The ground was the best that could be secured after a thorough search for two weeks, by General Burrell and his staff, and the arrangements made with the Providence Railroad, for transportation, the best that could be done, although not so advantageous to the troops as could have been desired. The only fault to be found with the ground was, that it was not large enough, and necessitated crowding of the tents into a narrow space. The tents were not pitched according to the plan laid out by the brigade engineer, who gave each regimental quartermaster a plan of his own camp-ground with instructions. Had time allowed, most of the tents would have been struck and pitched correctly.

Nothing of importance was done on Tuesday, except getting settled in quarters. A heavy rain-storm set in during the afternoon, which continued through the day and night and prevented any outdoor exercises. On Wednesday, the weather was pleasant. Major-General Butler and staff were early on the ground, and after a review, personally inspected the troops. The afternoon was devoted to drill. On Thursday morning the brigade was reviewed by Governor Bullock and staff, and the encampment ended during the afternoon.

As the main purpose of the encampment was for organization, and no drill only, it must be called a success. We think that every corps has carried home with it a stronger esprit de corps than it had before the camp. We propose to speak of each organization separately.

First regiment of infantry.—Colonel George W. Johnston, mustered ten companies, with 513 officers and men for duty. The Metropolitan band of Boston was attached to the regiment, together with a small drum corps, who were in fair condition. The discipline was excellent. The marching in both reviews was quite good.

Third regiment of infantry.—Has been organized about two weeks and mustered six companies, with 329 officers and men for duty. The National band of Taunton accompanied the regiment. The regiment had an indifferent corps of drummers and fifers. One fifer was allowed to appear on all the parades and reviews with a beaver hat, in addition to a decidedly shabby uniform. Discipline was good, drill fair, marching in both reviews passable.

Seventh regiment of infantry.—Mustered ten companies, with 444 officers and men for duty. O'Connor's band of Boston, furnished the music. The regiment also had an excellent corps of twenty drummers and two buglers, recently organized. Discipline of the men was very good. The improvement in marching made by this regiment since being in camp was very marked, and their appearance on the reviews was equal to any command in the line. Their camp was pitched in a proper manner. The regiment remained in camp until Friday morning when they struck their tent and left for home.

Ninth regiment of infantry.—Mustered ten companies, with 513 officers and men for duty. O'Connor's band of Boston accompanied it. The regiment had a small but good drum corps, who appeared to be in a better state of discipline than on the last parade made by the regiment. The quarters of this regiment were very badly pitched and did not reflect credit on those whose duty it was to have the camp kept clean. The discipline of the men was not what it should be. They were not kept under control by their officers in the right manner. Their march on the reviews was quite good.

First battalion of infantry.—Was from the western part of the State and had six companies, with 293 officers and men for duty. The Western cornet band was attached, and a small drum corps. Their camp was laid out for nine companies, and having only six companies, some of the surplus tents were used for a barber-shop and stables, which did not add to the appearance of the line on a near inspection. Discipline, drill and marching in review were good.

Second battalion of infantry (colored).—Mustered two companies, with 130 officers and men for duty. Edward's band (colored) of Boston, was attached, and four colored drummers, who handled the sticks like eucras. Their discipline was excellent. The guard at outside headquarters was furnished by this battalion for the three days. Marching in review was good. The battalion remained on the ground until Friday afternoon as a guard over the State property. The colored troops have won a good name for themselves for their uniform good deportment and strict attention to duty.

The First and Second light batteries.—Had about 100 men each, for duty. Their discipline was not quite what it should have been. Owing to the want of room and poor horse, they could not manœuvre to good advantage. The batteries were the only organizations that made correct and prompt morning reports. Their ground was tolerably well pitched.

First battalion cavalry.—Had five companies (including unattached company K) with 369 officers and men for duty. The discipline was not so good as was to be expected of this battalion. Contrary to orders, their horses were badly used when not on duty—the men racing over the ground when going to water them. The Chelsea brass band was attached. They appeared well on the reviews.

The guards did not appear to be well instructed in the duties of sentinels. The proper salutes to officers were almost entirely neglected. The officers of the day, on the first and third days, were efficient in the discharge of their duty, but the officer on duty the second day was not up to the mark. Had the encampment lasted three or four days longer, a great many irregularities in the routine of camp duty would have been rectified. As we have already said, the encampment was quite a success, especially when we consider that several of the regiments composing the First brigade have but recently been re-organized. We think that any one visiting the camp of the First brigade would have been very favorably impressed with the appearance of the troops and the efforts of the officers to instruct the men in the duties of a soldier.

SECOND LIGHT BATTERY.—A correspondent sends us the following facts concerning this battery, which are intended at the same time to correct an erroneous statement which appeared in a Boston paper:

The Second battery, Captain Baxter, left its armory in Boston, Monday, the 10th inst., at 12:15 p. m., and arrived in camp at Sharon Heights, at 6:15 p. m., a distance of twenty-two miles, over a hilly and in some places sandy road. Taking in consideration the inexperience of the horses, we think this not a long passage. The horses and men were in good condition the next day, and the entire battery drilled every day while in camp. The horses were better managed than those used last year, owing to the improvement in drill of the drivers. On the last day, Thursday, the battery left camp at 5 o'clock p. m., and reached the armory at 12:30 a. m., Friday, more time being consumed than on the outward march, it being in the night, and the battery having been reviewed and drilled for four hours before starting.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

The following extracts are from the testimony taken under oath in a recent case pending before the United States Patent Office upon the actual merits of the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine, and its relative merits as compared with other machines:

Mrs. Dr. McCready says:

"I have used for nine years a Grover & Baker Machine, and upon it I have done all kinds of family sewing for the house, for my children and husband, beside a great deal of fancy work, as braiding, quilting, and embroidery. During all that time my machine has never needed repair, except when I had the tension altered, and it is as good now as it was the first day I bought it."

I am acquainted with the work of all the principal machines, including Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, Willcox & Gibbs', and the Websters, the Florence machines, and the others, and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have worked now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good; and I have never found any of my friends who have used the other machines able to say the same thing.

Mrs. Dr. Whiting gives the following reason for the superiority of the Grover & Baker machines over all others:

The elasticity of the stitch, and ripping when it is required; and also the stitch fastening itself as you leave off; and also the machine may be used for embroidery purposes; and therein consists the superiority over other machines.

The stitch will not break when stretched, as the others do, and neither does it draw the work.

I find this stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garments, in fact. I can use it from the thickest woolen cloth to Nainsook muslin.

Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Mr. Whipple, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, testifies:

Q. As the result of your observation and experience, what machine do you think best as a general family instrument?

A. The Grover & Baker, decidedly.

Q. State the reasons, such of them as occur to you, for this opinion.

A. I think the stitch is a stronger stitch than that of any other machine I have seen used; and it seems to me much more simple in its management than other machines. One great advantage is the ease with which the seam is ripped when necessary to do so; and I think that the work by an experienced person on a Grover & Baker machine is better than work of such person on any other machine. It requires more skill to work other machines than the Grover & Baker.

Mrs. Gen. Buell says she prefers the Grover & Baker machine over all others.

On account of its durability of work, elasticity of stitch, and strength of stitch. It never rips.

It is preferred over all others; it is very easy in its movements, and very easily adjusted, and very simple in its construction.

We can accomplish more in one week by this sewing-machine than we can in one month by hand-sewing.

Mrs. Dr. Watts says:

I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker machine, which has given me great satisfaction. Its chief merit is that it makes a strong elastic stitch; it is very easily kept in order, and worked without much fatigue, which I think is a great recommendation. I am not very familiar with any other machine, except a Wheeler & Wilson, which I have had. I think the Grover & Baker machine is more easily managed, and is less liable to get out of order.

I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly.

Mrs. A. B. Spooner says:

I answer conscientiously, I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known.

In the first place it is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage; the stitch is entirely reliable. It does ornamental work beautifully, and the embroidery stitch. It is not liable to get out of order. It operates very easily. I suppose I can sum it all up by saying it is a perfect machine.

I have had occasion to compare the work with that of other machines. The result was always favorable to the Grover & Baker machine.

Mrs. Dr. Andrews testifies:

I prefer it to all other machines I have known anything about, for the ease and simplicity with which it operates and is managed; for the perfect elasticity of the stitch; the ease with which the work can be ripped, if desired, and still retain its strength when the thread is cut or accidentally broken; its adaptation to different kinds of work, from fine to coarse, without change of needle or tension.

Mrs. Maria J. Keane, of the house of Natalie, Tillman & Co., says:

Our customers all prefer the Grover & Baker machine for durability and beauty of stitch.

Mrs. Jennie C. Croly (Jennie June), says:

I prefer it to any machine. I like the Grover & Baker machine in the first place, because if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work, and it is easier to learn than any other. I like the stitch because of its beauty and strength, and because, although it can be taken out, it doesn't rip, not even by cutting every other stitch.

The foregoing testimony establishes beyond question,

First. The great simplicity and ease of management of the Grover & Baker machines.

Second. That they are not liable to get out of repair.

Third. That a greater variety of work can be done with them than with other machines.

Fourth. That the elasticity of the stitch causes the work to last longer, look neater, and wear better than work done on other machines.

Fifth. That the facility with which any part of a seam can be removed when desired is a great advantage.

Sixth. That the seam will retain its strength, even when cut or broken at intervals.

Seventh. That beside doing all varieties of work done by other Sewing Machines these machines execute beautiful embroidery.

Over one hundred other witnesses in the case above referred to testified to the superiority of the Grover & Baker Machines, in the points named, in substantially the same language, and thousands of letters have been received from all parts of the world stating the same facts.—*Horne Journal*.

[Special Notice.]

THE Ruby Glow of Health is what every one should desire, not merely because it is beautiful, but because it is a sign of a sound condition of body. Marsden's Vegetable Sanative Pills give this "ruby glow" by producing the "health," of which it is the outward sign.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

McKIBBIN-WRIGHT.—In St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich., September 14th, by the Rev. E. V. A. McKibbin, B. D., a native of Ohio, ROBERT F. McKibbin, Captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, to Mrs. ANNIE B. WRIGHT, of Detroit.

DIED.

HOBBS.—At camp of the One Hundred and Sixteenth U. S. colored troops, White's Ranch, Texas, August 25th, of cerebro enteric fever, BENJAMIN HOBBS, son of One Hundred and Sixteenth U. S. colored troops, aged 25 years, 6 months and 2 days.

WAGONER.—At the residence of his father, in Dayton, Ohio, September 12th, at 10 o'clock P. M., Brevet Major J. J. WAGONER, Captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.

SCOTT.—At Denver, Cal., August 13th, SILAS CASEY, son of Major Robert N. and Elizabeth G. Scott, aged 2 years, 8 months, and 12 days.

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BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, do. do. Sept. 22.

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The Screw Steamers of the North German Lloyd,

AMERICA, Capt. J. C. Meyer, do. do. Sept. 15.

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HERMANN, Capt. G. Wenke, do. do. Oct. 6.

HANSA, Capt. K. V. Otterdorp, do. do. Oct. 13.

BREMEN, Capt. H. A. F. Neynaber, do. do. Oct. 20.

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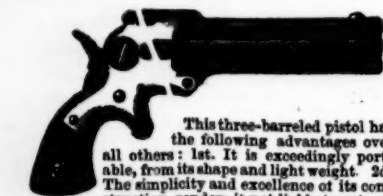
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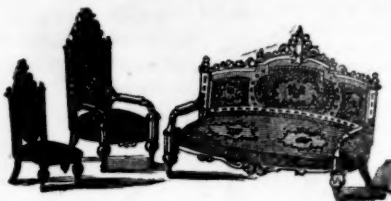
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

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(Signed),

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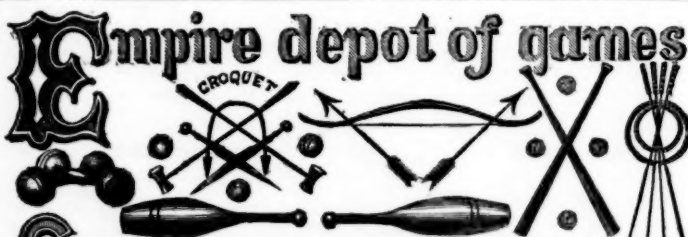
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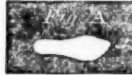
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1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ankle.
6th.—The Calf.



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NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 25, 1866.

A BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS,

of which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Conn., on the 5th of September next, for the examination of VOLUNTEER OFFICERS who have served not less than two years in the Navy for admission into the Regular Service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of Officers in the Navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination, and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own post-office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

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